# The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 9. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1897. $6.00 a Year. 5 Cents a Copy.


# PRITCHARD AS GOOD AS ELECTED

## EIGHTY-SIX VOTES IN BOTH HOUSES.

### A Majority of All the Members in Favor of His Re-Election.

### AN EXCITING CONTEST

Three Candidates and a Close Vote.

### MANY ELOQUENT SPEECHES

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF JETER C. PRITCHARD.

### MESSAGES OF CONGRATULATION

THE VOTE COUNTED AND ANNOUNCED.

**The Legislature Will Meet in Joint Session and Take a Vote Which Will Ratify the Choice Indicated Yesterday.**

While the balloting in the Legislature yesterday did not result in the actual election of an United States Senator, it settled the question of the succession to the seat now held by Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard by deciding that he should succeed himself for the term of six years, beginning on the fourth day of next March The net result of the balloting in both branches of the Legislature was as follows:

Pritchard, 86; Thompson, 42; Doughton, 34

Promptly at twelve o'clock Lieutenant-Governor Reynolds called the Senate to order and announced that the hour had arrived for going into the election of a United States Senator. Without further formality, nominating speeches began forthwith.

Mr. Smathers (Rep.) of Haywood was recognized first to nominate Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SMATHERS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS: This being the day and hour fixed by law for the General Assembly of North Carolina to proceed to the election of a Senator to represent her in the Congress of the United States for a term of six years beginning on the 4th of March next, I rise to place in nomination for that high and exalted position a man who, I am sure, if the members of this body and the House of Representatives will vote to reflect the sentiment of their constituents, will be named to succeed himself, and that man is the Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, formerly of Madison county but now of the Old North State.

Mr. President I deem it proper at this juncture of my speech to briefly give a biographical sketch of the life of this man who, with only two years service in the United States Senate, has gained a national reputation and caused the eyes of the people of these United States to turn to the Old North State and wonder if Pritchard will be his own successor.

Jeter C Pritchard was born in Washington (now Unicoi) county, Tennessee, on July 12th, 1857. His father, who was a brave Confederate soldier, died soon after the surrender of Vicksburg, Mississippi, at Mobile, Alabama, and was buried among the unknown.

His widowed mother being very poor, but ambitious to make the best provision possible for the maintenance and education of her children, with the consent of Jeter, bound him out at the age of twelve years, as a printer's apprentice. He served in this capacity under two different masters for about three years. For the next two years he worked on a farm most of the time, but when about sixteen years of age he managed to get a few months schooling at Martin's Creek Academy. This, together with his three years experience as a printer, enabled him to get a fairly good education for a boy of his age.

At the age of 17 years he stood on the banks of the Nalachucky river without a dollar and without the assistance of a friend, but bold and self-reliant, with a big heart and a glowing ambition to succeed, he determined to start out and battle against life's waves.

He learned that there was a man at Bakersville, in Mitchell county, that wanted to employ a printer, and with the great Iron mountain that divides Tennessee and North Carolina between him and his objective point, he, in company with a boy friend, with 15 cents and a small quantity of cold rations, started on their cold journey across this great ledge of mountains, a distance of 35 miles, while at that time the path of their journey across the mountain was more frequently trod by the wild bear and deer than by man.

They reached Bakersville in due time, and young Pritchard soon secured a contract with the Rev. W. C. Bowman to run the printer's department of the Bakersville Independent, a paper afterwards known as the Roan Mountain Republican. Young Pritchard soon became a half owner and associate editor of the paper.

It was in Mitchell county where he made his debut in politics. For at an early age he imbued the principles of the Republican party and commenced fighting for the people of North Carolina to maintain local self government and for a free ballot and a fair count.

He made his first canvass in Mitchell county for the Republican party in 1876, and then again in 1878, and has ever since battled for the cause of Republican principles.

In the fall of 1878 he moved to Madison county, and it was in this county that he carved out his political destiny. In 1880 he canvassed Madison county as a sub-elector on the Republican ticket, and again in 1882.

By this time his merits were fully recognized, and in 1884 he was nominated by the Republicans of Madison county and elected a member in the House of Representatives; was re-elected in 1886 and took a leading part of the General Assembly of 1887 with such men as Ewart, Pearson, Overman, Crawford and other distinguished gentlemen of that body.

In 1888 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket. His joint canvass with the Hon. Hezekiah Gudger, who made the canvass for the Hon. Thos. M. Holt, candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State, will be remembered as one of the most brilliant canvasses that was ever made for that office in the State. It was this canvass that gave to Jeter C. Pritchard a State reputation.

In 1890 he was elected President of the North Carolina Protective Tariff League, which was organized under his inspiration and leadership. He also took an active part in politics that year; and although not aspiring to a nomination for any office, he accepted the nomination in his county for the House at the urgent request of his political friends for the sake of party harmony.

He was nominated by the Republicans of the Ninth District for Congress in 1892, his opponent being the Hon. W. T. Crawford. They, too, made a joint canvass, with immense crowds to hear them. When the spreading was over, both sides proud of their man, claimed the victory in discussion.

In 1894 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill out the unexpired term of the Hon. Zebulon B. Vance,

In 1878, soon after Mr. Pritchard moved to Madison, he began the study of law—working on the farm during the day and reading law at night. Without even a preceptor to instruct him, he continued his studies from year to year until he obtained a license to practice law in 1887, and at once began the practice of law, and it was only a few years before he took his position as one of the leading attorneys of the 12th Judicial district.

Mr. President, Mr. Pritchard, although defeated for Liuetenant Governor, in 1888, and for Congress in the Ninth district in 1892, never faltered. He had an abiding confidence in the ultimate success of the Republican party; and while some despaired and fell, faint and weary, by the wayside, Jeter C. Pritchard marched at the head of the Republican column, with such brave leaders as Russell, the Settles, Dockerys, Motts, Boyd, and other distinguished Republicans, bidding the Republican hosts press forward, boldly declaring that the party was right, and would ultimately succeed.

The leadership of the minority of the State House of Representatives by Jeter C. Pritchard in 1890, was equal to that of Thomas B. Reed in the 53d Congress.

If any one man more than another is entitled to the credit of the success of co-operation in 1894, it was Jeter C. Pritchard. After the election in 1892, with his keen eye he detected the advantage of co-operation, and it is to him that the large majority of Republicans and Populists in the General Assemblies of 1895 and 1897 are indebted for their election.

Shakespeare says that there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyages of their lives are bounded in shallows and miseries.

Mr. President, a great opportunity is offered to North Carolina. No man ever entered the halls of Congress of the United States who attained a higher or greater distinction in two years service than Jeter C. Pritchard. The eyes of the people of the United States are today turned to North Carolina, and the question is, will the honor be accorded to her of sending a man to the United States Senate who will help frame and enact a tariff law that will yield a sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the general government, stop hard times and maintain the honor and integrity of the nation.

Mr. President, when the Republican party took control of this government, immediately after the war, it found an indebtedness of $2,600,000,000 Under wise tariff laws, enacted and maintained by the Republican party, the National debt was reduced to $585,000,000 at the close of Harrison's administration. Although Grover Cleveland was President during four years of this period, the United States Senate was Republican and the tariff laws remained unchanged. During all these years the Democratic party went before the people asking for their suffrages, insisting upon tariff reform, and claiming that if they ever obtained control of all the branches of the government, they would reduce the taxes and put the people on the high road to prosperity. They obtained control of every branch of the government, and enacted the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill, but the expectations of the people were not realized. In four years, under this bill, the President had to issue $262,000,000 of bonds, and to that extent increase the National debt, which had the effect of plunging the country into an almost unprecedented panic. It was this disappointment that caused so many to leave the Democratic party and go to the Populists.

Mr. President, it is objected by some of our Populist friends that Mr. Pritchard is not a good enough silver man to receive their support. Speaking for myself, I wish to say that I am not in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Candor compels me to make this statement. I disagreed with Senator Pritchard on this subject two years ago. His views on this subject are well known. If re elected, he will vote for free coinage of silver as an independent measure, but will not vote for a free silver amendment put upon another bill as a rider.

After the platform of the Republican party was framed at St. Louis, although Mr. Pritchard did not secure what he desired for the white metal, he decided, as a good party man, to stand on the party platform. He does not believe in political secession, but in fighting under the party standard. He believes that more can be accomplished by remaining in the Republican party than by going outside of it to accept a Democratic promise.

Our Populist friends, as a matter of gratitude, should never for one moment consider the question as to whether Senator Pritchard is a free coinage man or not; for although the Populists only had about forty thousand votes, five Populists have been elected to Congress by Republican votes—more than the Populist party has in the State of Kansas, the birth place of Populism, which casts 160,000 votes for that party. This being so, the Populists should not hesitate to give their support to the election of Mr. Pritchard, although his position on the money question may not meet with their approval in every respect, especially as the right of local self government together with a free and fair ballot, which was the fundamental issue of co operation, was restored to the people of North Carolina largely through the efforts of Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. President, the 55,000 white Republicans in the State of North Carolina, the 100,000 or more colored voters of the State, and about one-half of the Populist voters demand the re election of Jeter C. Pritchard to the United States Senate.

The record of Mr. Pritchard in the Republican party has been distinguished by extraordinary efforts in behalf of the people and his course has excited the admiration of all the people in North Carolina, and his influence keenly felt by his opponents. He has been true to friends and faithful to promises. When he moved to Madison county in 1878, that county was very close politically, having been represented in the Legislature for several successive terms by a Democrat. And now, in large part through the influence of Mr. Pritchard, the county gave nearly 1,000 majority in the last election.

The county of Mitchell, which formerly gave small Republican majorities, in which his influence was felt, rolled up 1,200 majority at the last election. In short, the record of Mr. Pritchard during the past ten years has been intimately associated with the struggles and triumphs of the Republican party. With this grand record, I submit his candidacy to the intelligent members of this Senate, confidently believing that wisdom and justice will prevail, and that he will be chosen by the General Assembly as his own successor, and his course in the United States indicated by the action this day of the chosen Representatives of the people of North Carolina

Mr. Person (Rep.) of Edgecombe made a short speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Pritchard.

Mr. Maxwell, (Pop.) of Duplin made a speech nominating Dr. Cyrus Thompson. He made a speech that was favorably received, concluding with the declaration that he could not support any one for Senator except a middle-of the-road Populist.

Mr. Abell (Dem.) of Johnston nominated Hon. R. A. Doughton. He spoke earnestly, forcibly and impressively. He was not abashed by the fact that he was a minority, but was all the prouder that he was a Democrat.

Mr. Wakefield (Pop.) of Caldwell spoke seconding the nomination of Mr. Pritchard as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR WAKEFIELD.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am a plain, blunt man, and speak my sentiments. But in speaking them I do not desire to affront any of my fellow Senators. I am reminded of one of the old prophets, Ezekiel I believe, who when contemplating the providences of the great God, spoke of them in the similitude of a wheel in a wheel. The Populist party, it is true, has principles which may fitly be represented by Ezekiel's wheel within a wheel; but whatever has been accomplished in North Carolina by the Populist party has been done by dependence upon the great outer wheel—the principle of co operation.

There is a pivotal point in the history of all parties. Cæsar had his on the banks of the Rubicon. Arnold Winklereid, the Swiss patriot and martyr, had his when he charged the Austrian phalanx, of whom the doet has said:

"Make way for liberty, he cried;
Make way for liberty, and died."

Our revolutionary sires, the patriots of Mecklenburg (and I am glad that their descendants are on the floor of this Senate Chamber today) had their's when they met at Charlotte on the 20th day of May, 1776, and declared: "That this country is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent nation."

Today the Populist party in North Carolina is on trial, and the burning question is, shall it keep faith with its allies, who have stood by it so nobly in the past; or shall it break faith, and thus become an ingrate?

When I came to the city of Raleigh at the opening of the Legislature, I came a co operationist, I have been one since 1894. I came here pledged to the nominee of a joint caucus of Populists and Republicans; came here believing that the contract entered into, as I understood it, by both parties, two years ago, would be faithfully carried out, and that a Republican, under a pledge for free silver, would be elected to the United States Senate without a dissenting vote.

I cannot speak for my fellow Populists, but for myself I will say, when I made the campaign in my district I promised my people that I would vote for the joint caucus nominee of the Populist and Republican parties. Upon arriving here I found the joint caucus to be a nullity—a nonentity. I consider myself then, Mr. President, subject not to a second caucus, but to the hearts of my constituency, five out of six of whom are Republicans. And I am satisfied that my action will meet the approval of my Populist friends, since I told them in my canvass that I would vote for a Republican under a pledge for free silver. I believe that the highest duty of any public man is to carry out the wishes of a majority of the people whom he represents.

And just here, Mr. President, I recall that the lamented Polk, who, just before he crossed the mystic river, said that "when he mingled with its dark waters, he longed to cast one lingering look behind, upon a government of the people, by the people and for the people"

He, as well as the other leaders of the Alliance and the Populist party in North Carolina, have always taught that the demands of the people are more sacred than the ties of the party caucuses. The Republicans have marched loyally to the ballot box in two campaigns, and have deposited their ballots for Populists throughout the length and breadth of the State; as a result of which we have gained two grand victories. Those victories carried with them grand results to the Populists as well as to the Republicans, giving to the farmer one United States Senator, five Congressmen, one half of the State officers, fifty-eight members of the General Assembly of the present session, and one half of the county officers throughout the State, without mentioning the much needed legislation that has come through co operation.

Mr President, it does seem to me that it would be selfishness gone to seed for the Populists to demand, or even expect, the Senatorship in this contest.

An attempt has been made by threats and otherwise, to coerce men and deny them that liberty and freedom of conscience that burns within the breast of every free man to shake that spirit of liberty that moved our Pilgrim fathers to brave the mad waves of the Atlantic, that they might find a refuge where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences; to smother that God given inspiration that was in the bosom of our forefathers which nerved them to add the matchless deeds of Concord Bunker Hill, King's Mountain and Yorktown to the already glorious pages of our illustrious history. Mr. President, we know our rights, and knowing we dare maintain them.

There is a phase of this Senatorial question that some seem to have forgotten. It is its geographical relation. We must look to the interest of our entire State. All sections must be represented—from the sandy beach on the east to the forest clad mountains of the west. There is a precedent that must not be ignored. The honest people of the west—the sturdy mountaineers—are calling for a man to succeed Vance who is to the manor born They are calling for a man as lofty in character, honor and worth as the mountain upon whose crest the noble Vance now sleeps, keeping a silent vigil over the people he loved. Well may it be said of him:

"Sleep, for thy name is cherished
By the bravest and the best;
And freemen's hearts and woman's love
Are with thee in thy rest."

Co operation has given to the East one Senator, the Hon. Marion Butler, a Populist of whose record we are all proud. Let co operation now answer this call from the West by electing a Republican—a man in every way worthy to wear the mantle of Vance. That man is the Hon. Jeter C. Pritchard, of Madison county, whose nomination I rise to second.

Mr. Anderson (Rep) of Henderson spoke of the early trials and battles of Jeter C. Pritchard, told of his services to the State in the United States Senate, and said that in two short years he had laid the sure foundation of enduring fame. He said that there was a chapter of history that had never been recorded, referring to the trials and struggles of the Republican party in North Carolina When Jeter Pritchard linked his fortunes with the Republican party it required courage of a high order. Speaking of the Populist party, he said that it was like a stone cut out of the mountain without hands, that had crushed the clay feet of the Democratic idol and had broken its head of gold. The Populist party, he said, was now where it would have to decide between a new era of prosperity and the pall of darkness that has hung over the country during the present administration. He spoke with force and fervor.

Mr. Utley (Pop.) of Wake made a stirring speech seconding the nomination of Dr. Thompson. He was unsparing in his denunciation of political opponents, and in a cause that had a chance of success would have aroused enthusiasm.

Mr. Parker (Dem.) of Alamance; Mr. Justice (Dem.) of Rutherford, and Mr. Anthony (Dem) of Cleveland, made short speeches, seconding the nomination of Mr. Doughton.

Mr. Ashburn (Rep.) of Surry, made a speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Pritchard and appealed to the Populists to keep faith with the Republicans.

Mr. Atwater (Pop) of Chatham, having been a leader of the Populist party from its birth, thought that it would not be proper for him to fail to testify his devotion to the principles of the party and his admiration for Dr. Thompson. His speech was brief, but to the point.

Mr. Yeager (Populist) of Washington seconded the nomination of Mr. Pritchard. He said that when some men get out of a hole they forget that they were ever in it. There were Populist Senators present in the chamber who would not have been there except for Republican votes. He would support Pritchard for Senator.

SPEECH OF MR. GRANT.

Mr. Grant (Republican) of Wayne said that they who made history knew it best. When he conceived the idea of co-operation with the Populists, he wrote a number of letters to prominent Republicans throughout the State, broaching the subject to them and requesting an expression of their views. The first favorable response he received was from Jeter C. Pritchard, who gave the clearest, strongest and best reasons for co-operation that he had ever seen.

The circumstances surrounding a white Republican in the east, Major Grant said, were entirely different from those with which western Republicans are familiar

It was not necessary to speak of them in detail, but he spoke of Democratic frauds against the ballot box, declaring that the Democratic party was raising up a generation of thieves.

Speaking of the understanding between the Republicans and Populists regarding the Senatorship, he declared in the most positive terms that there was a definite agreement that Butler should succeed Ransom for the long term; that Pritchard should succeed to the unexpired term of Vance, and that the Populists should vote with the Republicans at this session of the Legislature to re elect him for a term of six years. Raising his hand impressively he said: "If there is a God in heaven, what I state about this is the truth."

Major Grant said that as a Republican he was in favor of the free coinage of silver, that as a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis he occupied the same position; that he voted with a majority of the North Carolina delegates for the Teller substitute for the financial plank of the platform, and when that was lost he accepted the judgment of the party as expressed by the Convention. He could not do otherwise than remain in the Republican party. The position of Mr. Pritchard was substantially the same as his own. The course of Mr. Pritchard in the Senate had been honorable, but by reason of slanders most foul he had found it necessary to make statement after statement to vindicate his position.

The shackles of political slavery, long endured by Republicans and Populists in the east had been stricken from their hands by the joint efforts of the two parties. To continue co-operation he was willing to sacrifice everything but honor. The Republican party was bound by every honorable consideration to support Mr. Pritchard for re election, and the Populists were equally bound to support him to carry out in good faith the understanding made two years before. Mr Pritchard was the candidate of the Republican party before a single Populist was nominated for the Legislature, and any promise made by a Populist to support the nominee of a joint caucus was a pledge to support Pritchard, and was so understood by all Republicans and most Populists voting for such candidates. The Republican party had kept all its pledges to the Populists.

In conclusion, Major Grant said that the Populist party was at the parting of the ways. Populists must now decide whether they will keep faith and honor or sacrifice those virtues at the behest and dictation of any man.

The balloting then began and proceeded as follows:

For Pritchard—Anderson, Ashburn, Barker, Cannon, Dickson, Early, Grant, Henderson, Hyatt, Maultsby, McCarthy, McNeil, Newsome, Odom, Person, Ramsay, Rollins, Sharpe of Wilson, Sharpe of Iredell, Smathers, Shore, Wakefield, Whedbee and Yeager—34.

For Thompson—Alexander, Atwater, Butler, Clark, Geddie, Hardison, Lyon, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, McCaskey, Parker of Randolph, Patterson, Robeson, Shaw, Utley and Walker—18.

For Doughton—Abell, Anthony, Barringer, Justice, Parker, Ray, Scales—7.

Mr. Earnhardt (Pop) was absent on account of sickness.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

It was exactly 12 o'clock yesterday when Col. Sutton of Cumberland arose to a point of order in the House of Representatives and cut short the dispatch of routine business with the declaration that the hour had arrived for the ballot for United States Senator.

The Speaker sustained Col. Sutton's point of order, and declared nominations for a United States Senator to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard in order. Immediately thereupon Representative V. S. Lusk of Buncombe arose, was recognized by the Chair, and proceeded to nominate Senator Pritchard to succeed himself.

MR. LUSK'S SPEECH.

MR. SPEAKER: The much discussed and long expected time for the election of a United States Senator for the term beginning March 4th, 1897, to succeed Jeter C. Pritchard in the United States Senate, has arrived.

Could the people of North Carolina have heard the announcement from that Chair that the election of a United States Senator was in order, and could this House have heard the great outcry for the favorite son of North Carolina this would have rolled up, this House would be so unanimous for Jeter C. Pritchard that he would be nominated and elected by acclamation.

This self-imposed work is not to me a task, but a pleasure.

I shall deviate from the prescribed custom in making nominating speeches, by saying that I now present to the House the name of Jeter C. Pritchard as his own successor in the United States Senate.

I will be as brief as possible, because the history of Senator Pritchard is well known in this State.

It is a biography that might well be repeated for the instruction and edification of the rising generation. He is not a native born citizen of North Carolina, but was born in Tennessee in 1857.

His father was a valiant Confederate soldier, who lost his life for the Confederacy. His mother, a noble christian lady, was left with four children to support, one of whom is the subject of this nominating speech.

Thus was he reared with meagre school advantages and at poverty's very door. His dear mother scarcely able to keep the family together.

Young Jeter was early put out to an apprenticeship to learn the printer's trade.

It is no disgrace to have been brought up thus and to have risen thus from a poor apprenticed printer to one of the first men of this country. His, however, is only one of the many examples of phenomenal American enterprise. The able Lincoln was a rail splitter; U. S. Grant a tanner, Blaine a school teacher, Garfield a canal boy, and Jeter C. Pritchard a poor printer.

When a young man we find Mr. Pritchard in Bakersville, Mitchell county, without a penny; but fortune was kind to him and threw in his path a great hearted man who placed him at the head of a large printing business.

In the course of time he moved to Madison county where he was married. Here he read law by night and by day he cultivated a small farm.

At this time Madison county was Democratic by a large majority. Republicans were casting about for a leader, and recognizing the worth and ability of young Pritchard, turned to him to espouse their cause. He went forth without money and won Madison county for Republicanism, and each year has been distinguished by a decided gain in the Republican majority, until now she rolls up more than a thousand strong.

Jeter Pritchard made a brilliant fight for the Republican cause in the ninth district against Mr. Crawford, one of the most astute Democrats in North Carolina. He is grown to be a star of the first magnitude, and our hearts have swelled with pride as we have watched his ascendency.

It has been the custom of the people of North Carolina to have one Senator from the east and one from the west. It is a custom whereof the memory of man remembereth not to the contrary. We now have an honored Senator from the east. Republicans and Populists put him in office. I have never regretted that I cast my vote for Senator Butler, and I trust that I may never have occasion to do so.

Now all we ask of the eastern people is that you give us your support for our western man in he United States Senate.

Divisions have grown up in the allied parties since the last Senatorial election. I tell our Populist friends that fusion shall not be broken up. If we would have good government in the Old North State we must be friends and must continue to stand together.

Two years ago Mr. Pritchard declared for the free coinage of silver, and today he stands right where he stood two years ago—just as strong a friend of silver as ever. Now, then, my friends, such is the record of Jeter C. Pritchard, and in him rests the greatest hopes of the people of this State.

We are on the eve of an era of great prosperity, and only need Senator Pritchard in the United States Senate to reach the greatest possible prosperity.

Let us, then, see to it that Jeter C.

Pritchard succeeds himself in the Senate of the United States.

MR. BLACKBURN SECONDED PRITCHARD'S NOMINATION.

When Mr. Lusk had concluded his able and forcible nominating speech, Representative Blackburn of Ashe rose and most eloquently seconded Mr. Pritchard's nomination. He spoke as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." True to myself, true to my constituents, true to party convictions, true to my country, as I conceive it, I rise to second the nomination of our candidate for United States Senator.

In so doing not a sentence shall I utter, not a word, not a breath escape me that can be distorted or construed to the detriment or depreciation of any citizen whose name shall be presented by any party to this General Assembly for that exalted position.

Under this glorious system of ours no long line of lineage or aggregated wealth stands as a barrier to those who deserve recognition. The principles of government with us are such as to place a premium, not upon the greatness of those from whom we claim, but upon the force, the worth, the character, the integrity of him who claims it upon personal merit. "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power," in this great republic of ours, is but a toesin of alarm for him who claims it, before the steady tread and onward march of the great masses of our common freemen. The words of the greatest American parliamentarian, "To be privileged is splendid, to be a freeman is glorious, but to be an American citizen is magnificent," we only comprehend in the vastness of the possibilities that await our young men from the common walks of life. "It is the pride of every American citizen, that, from the farm and fireside, a country home, have arisen by stern perseverance, the first men of the first great nation—America. In making this nomination I am not unmindful of the fact that we have variety of interests, diversity of industries, great and momentous questions to be considered. These should have our attention and careful consideration.

The policy of inaction, the continued uncertainty of legislation should be stopped, and stopped at once. Today the eyes of an anxious nation are turned hopefully to North Carolina to watch our course in this grave struggle. Will we stand in this awful moment, "like dumb driven cattle," unheeding the appeals of a paralyzed nation? or will we be "heroes in the strife," come to her rescue, lend a helping hand and start her in the race of progress anew?

For four long, weary years as a consequence of a changed national policy, we have heard the plaintive cry, the smothered sob, the earnest appeal of millions of struggling, suffering people reduced to want by a mistaken policy of a mistaken party. We have had uncertainty long enough. We have suffered too long already. Millions of dollars have been heaped upon our heads as a national debt, instead of a sufficiency of revenue for all purposes and an additional surplus in case of an emergency. Our expenditures are in excess of our income. Our progress has been impeded, our commerce crippled, our industries almost destroyed, and even our national honor assailed. How much longer will we allow this condition to continue.

Today the people of this great commonwealth are standing behind us as their representatives—trusting our judgment, watching our course, to relieve them from their present strain, and imminent danger yet threatening. Let us rise today like men to the importance and gravity of this occasion, and by our votes break the fetters that bind us, loose the hands of the legislative power, return to the policy that gave us prosperity, and let no one man power, a balance of power to clog legislation to the detriment, disfavor and injury of the whole nation and its millions of happy people.

To do this we must select one of the many worthy sons of whom North Carolina is proud. And in the selection I do not wish to say one word against whom I speak in the same breath. There is not in North Carolina a man who is the superior of every man in all parties of this State. [illegible] regardless, even if coerced to vote for your choice. I have much confidence in the belief that we will [illegible] we all [illegible] one ticket.

That the man selected by the Democratic party to represent it in the United States Senate is not the representative of the Democratic party, but the representative of the great masses of North Carolina, irrespective of party.

In praise of the many [illegible] mentioned, I wish not to be [illegible] any of their noble qualities [illegible] and Republican parties [illegible] justly proud. Not that [illegible] less but Ruffin the most [illegible]

This is in behalf of [illegible] quence, and upon our [illegible] depend the best or the [illegible] life, our children's [illegible] can we better select than [illegible] have climbed all the way up [illegible] bottom of the highest [illegible] alone. From the weary [illegible] own "Pathfinder" at the [illegible] the peaks of Allegheny [illegible] have followed through [illegible] to find him today in the [illegible] men of the American republic.

We ask nothing save what [illegible] and that we ask as a just reward [illegible] "nine times the greatest majority ever given in a single county in the State." The battle has been waged, warcheli by an intelligent and liberty-loving public, and now the result is to be declared. Let us declare it as men, and promulgate throughout the length and breadth of North Carolina that the will of the people must prevail, and no one-man power control this commonwealth.

The day of political thraldom in the Old North State ended with the dethronement of the self-constituted oligarchs of a corrupt Democracy. Race prejudices, born of sectional strife, have gone with the receding wave of the foe's misrule, and the bleached and broken-boned skeleton of the dead past is buried beneath the force of a younger generation's amity and love, taught to live for the future and its great possibilities. And from the smouldering ashes of civil strife has come the unity of a nation's cause.

Here no more,
Shall the war-cry sever,
Or winding rivers be red,
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the grave of our dead.

To him can we look as one of the younger generation, guarding alike the rights of all—the white or the black, the rich or the poor, the high or the low—who knows no North, no South, but loves alike our Blaine and our Grady. From the humble walks of life, through every condition, he has moved at elbow-touch with his fellows; true to himself, true to his friends, true to his contracts, true to his word.

The same honesty, the same bold spirit that led the pioneer boy from the hearthstone of an humble home to seek his fortune in our midst today directs the course of North Carolina's prudent son, Jeter Connelly Pritchard, of the United States Senate. I ask my fellows today to join me in his election, and the old ship of state will sail out into deep, smooth water.

We'll nail to the mast her holy flag
Set every thread-bare sail:
Give her to the God of Storm,
The lightning and the gale."

When Mr. Blackburn had concluded his speech, J. B. Schulkey (Populist) of Columbus was recognized and proceeded to put in nomination Dr. Cyrus Thompson. Strange to say, his announcement of the gentleman whom he proposed to nominate did not elect a single cheer. He addressed himself first to the Democrats, assuring them that Dr. Thompson was a true and tried advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and calling upon them to rally to his support. He told the Republicans that they could not afford to support other than a silver man or fail to cooperate with the majority Populists.

Mr. Schulken then addressed the minority, telling them that they had promised to support the majority nominee if he was a Populist silver advocate. Dr. Thompson he declared to be such a man, and demanded that they stand to their pledges.

J. H. Dancy (Rep.) of Edgecombe seconded Pritchard's nomination.

Scotland Harris (Rep.) of Halifax seconded Pritchard's nomination and insisted that fusion must be maintained.

E. P. Houser (Populist) of Lenoir seconded Dr. Thompson's nomination.

James M. Ferrell (Populist), of Wake, seconded Dr. Thompson's nomination and urged the Representatives not to be swayed by the eloquence of the nominating orators, but to look to the best interests of their constituents.

J. H. Parker (Populist) of Perquimans was recognized by the Chair and when he stated that he proposed to second he nomination of Senator Pritchard, there was a storm of applause, such as has not occurred in Representative's hall during the session of the Legislature. So uproarious was it that Speaker Hileman rapped loudly for order and reprimanded both Representatives and visitors, warning them that such must not be the case again.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

B. F. Dixon (Democrat) of Cleveland was the next speaker recognized by the Speaker. He said that he had hoped that the members of the General Assembly in favor of free silver would have untied upon a man for the Senatorship. Democrats, he said, had made every advancement to bring about fusion.

Addressing the Populists, Mr. Dixon said: 'We have stretched out our hands unto you, and you have not heeded; we have cried unto you, and have had no answer save the hollow echo of our cries." He concluded his speech by nominating Hon. R. A. Doughton, of Alleghany county.

J. L. Nelson (Democrat) of Caldwell seconded Doughton's nomination.

Joseph H. Cathey (Populist), seconded the nomination of Dr. Thompson.

There were no further nominations and calls were made for the ballot, which proceeded with the following result:

For Dr. Thompson—Barrow, Carter, Cathey, Chapman, Craven, Crumpler, Dixon of Greene, Dees, Penn, Ferrell, Foster, Hauser, Holman, Johnson, [illegible], Parker of Perquimans, Pearce, Pritchard, Reid, Rives, Scott of Wilson, Shuford, Smith, Spruill, Stevens, Thompson—34.

For R. A. Doughton—Allen, Cooley, Cowan, Cunningham, Dixon of Cleveland, Dula, Fowler, Gaither, Gardner, Gilliam, Graham, Grier, Hall, Hamlin, Hampton, Hancock, Hardy, Harris, Hege, Hester, Hicks, Hill, Hoke, Holden, Hollowell, Hooper, Howell, Hyman, Jones, Kerr, Lassiter, Lawrence, Leach, Lee, Lewis, Lockhart, Long, Love, Lowe, Lyon, Mann, McCall, McCormick, McDowell, McKay, McKoy, Mebane, Mitchell, Moore, Morgan, Murphy, Nelson, Newell, Page of Wayne, Parker of Northampton, Patterson, Peace, Pegram, Pickett, Poe, Powell, Price, Ramsey, Rankin, Reynolds, Robbins, Rogers, Sanderlin, Sawyer, Scarborough, Sherrill, Shuford, Simmons, Smith, Speed, Stallings, Stanford, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Sutton, Swain, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Tillett, Tomlinson, Turner, Vann, Wallace, Walser, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams, Wilson, Winborne, Woodard, Wooten—96.

[illegible] Pritchard [illegible] Senate [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat [illegible] Democrat

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# THE SENATE AND HOUSE

## Mr. Turpie Vigorously Attacked the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

## MR. HILL AND ELECTRIC SUB-WAYS

### MONDAY NEXT, EULOGIES ON THE LATE SPEAKER CRISP.

**Noisy Time in the House Calling for Personal Bills—Pension Consideration Raises a Small Tempest.**

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Nicaragua canal bill was under consideration before the Senate for two hours today. At least that length of time was occupied by Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) in an attack upon the measure and in denunciation of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua which he characterized as a beggar and a pariah in any rational financial system, as an outcast and fugitive from the financial world, and as totally discredited in this and every other country. He is to continue his speech tomorrow, when the bill will come up as the unfinished business.

The legislative appropriation bill was taken up after the Nicaraguan measure had been laid aside, and was completed with the exception of provisions in relation to the library of Congress, which went over without action till tomorrow.

Earlier in the day's proceedings Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) spoke for an hour and a half on a joint resolution relating to electric sub-ways in the District of Columbia. While it appeared to be a matter of purely local interest, Mr. Hill's contention was that it was a fight between the United States Electric Light Company, which he referred to as the "old monopoly" and the Potomac Electric Light Company, owned chiefly in New York, whose money and property, legally invested in the District, the joint resolution would confiscate. Mr. Hill occupied the floor until the close of the morning hour, when the matter went over without action.

The resolution offered by Mr. Morgan last week as to default in the Pacific Railroad Companies, and the one offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S.D.) as to the Venezuelan and Guiana boundary agreement, was laid before the Senate, but went over, the first indefinitely and the other till tomorrow.

Monday next was fixed upon as the date for the delivery of eulogies on the late Speaker Crisp.

The Senate then, at 5:45 P. M., adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

The House spent the whole of today's session in committee of the whole considering private pension bills. Favorable action was taken upon 52 of them, one being the Senate bill to increase to $100 a month the pension of Major General Julius H. Stahel.

The first bill called up was for the relief of Margaret O'Donnel, a nurse in the United States army. Objection had been made to the bill when it was last under consideration, and it was postponed until a more auspicious occasion. Upon the reading of the title, Mr. Milne (Rep. Mich.) announced that since that time the proposed beneficiary of the bill had died, and he therefore moved that the bill do lie on the table, which was agreed to.

In the course of the afternoon the army appropriation bill was received from the Senate and proceedings under the order were suspended long enough for the House to vote to disagree to the Senate amendments and to agree to a conference thereon. Messrs. Hull (Rep., Iowa), Parker (Rep., N. J.), and McClellan (Dem., Ky.), were named as conferees.

After spending three hours in passing upon bills as placed upon the calendar, Mr Thomas (Rep., Mich.) in charge of the bills, stated that many members had told him they had bills pending which it was important should be passed at this session. For himself he was willing to waive objection to members calling up bills out of the regular order for the rest of the day. His motion that members be permitted thus to call for bills in which they were interested was agreed to, and then a most amusing scene occurred. Mr. Willis (Rep., Del.) was the first gentleman to obtain recognition, and while the clerk was reading the bill the steps leading to the Speaker's chair swarmed with members urging Chairman Henderson to favor them. The struggle was earnest and noisy, and the few members remaining on the floor laughed and applauded their more energetic associates. The hubbub was so great that proceedings had to be suspended until something like order was restored. Progress under the new order was much slower than previously, there being half a hundred Representatives on their feet and yelling "Mr. Chairman," after each bill passed until the chairman had made an election from among them. For three-quarters of an hour the House proceeded amid much confusion, when something of a sensation occurred. Mr. Steele (Rep. Ind.) stated that while he recognized that many bills were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions proposing legislation in behalf of soldiers or their dependants who were entitled to special legislation, it was true that fully ninety per cent. of the bills were for persons no more entitled to it than were thousands for whom it was not asked, or if asked, died in the committee room. He was opposed to the recent order; it was irregular and unfair, and he protested against its continuance. He had applied among the first to the chairman for recognition, repeating the application a second and third time, but unsuccessfully.

Mr Wood (Rep Ill.) resented the reflections cast upon the Committee on Invalid Pensions by the gentleman from Indiana, saying that the House had increased the pensions of many claimants over the amount recommended by the committee.

Mr. Steele responded that he meant to make no reflection upon the committee, but believing that such proceedings were not right, he should vote against Friday night session in future if this method of obtaining recognition was to be continued.

Chairman Henderson explained that in his recognition of members he was endeavoring to follow the suggestions of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, so as to reach some cases that demanded immediate action and at the same time to do what he conceived to be fair to the Democratic side of the House.

Mr Steele—Well, the bill I wanted to call up was for the benefit of a widow entirely helpless and destitute.

Several members—Oh, you don't believe in such legislation; why do you want to call it up?

Mr. Steele moved that the committee rise; but the motion was lost. However, on motion of Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.) the committe voted to take up bills in their order on the calendar.

This restored relative quiet, and a few other bills were acted upon, making a total of fifty two for the afternoon.

The committee rose at 5:10. At the request of Mr. Walker (Rep., Va.) his minority report upon the contested election case of Yost vs. Tucker, in favor of seating Yost, was ordered printed.

At 5:15 the House adjourned until tomorrow.

### Not Much of a Fight Either.

Havana, Jan. 19.— The newspapers here now give incomplete details of an attack made by the rebels upon Tapasta, province of Havana. The fight occurred on January 10th, and the fact that the news of the engagement has been so suppressed is taken to indicate a Spanish defeat. The newspapers state, under government permission, that when the insurgents attacked the town the residents took refuge in a church. The Spanish defended the place for four hours until the rebels retired. No mention is made of losses on either side.

Further details are at hand of the recent rebel attack upon Placetas, in the province of Santa Clara. The rebels entered the towns from different directions. They crossed the line of forts and attacked several houses. Later there was fierce fighting in the streets, which lasted for three hours, when the rebels were driven out of town. The insurgents left six of their number dead in the streets. The garrison had sixteen men wounded. One woman resident was killed and three male citizens and a child were wounded. Nineteen persons in the town have been arrested on the charge of having been implicated in the attack.

Editor Johnson, of the Houston Post, has declined the position of Secretary of State which was tendered him by Gov. Culberson. A man who can make such a good newspaper as the Houston Post cannot afford to hold office.

# THE DISPENSARY LAW

## Full Text of the Decision of the Supreme Court.

## A STATE CANNOT DISCRIMINATE

### BETWEEN INTER-STATE AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

**Liquors by Private Persons for Personal Use Can be Imported Into a State.**

Washington, D. D., Jan. 19.—The full text of the opinion in the case of the South Carolina dispensary law, delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States yesterday by Chief Justice Fuller for Justice Shiras, was today available for examination. It shows that the court expressed no opinion upon the validity of certain provisions of the law, but declared to be unconstitutional those portions which forbid the importation of liquors by private persons for personal use. After having disposed of the question of jurisdiction, Justice Shiras said:

"We are now brought to the more important and difficult question whether the so-called dispensary law of the State of South Carolina is, indeed, as to some or all of its parts, invalid as being in conflict with the constitution of the United States and acts of Congress made thereunder. Is that statute a lawful exercise of the police power of the State." * * *

"The difficulty is shown in the frequent and elaborate dissents in many of the cases presenting similar questions. Still, it can be safely said that the differences of opinion thus manifested have not been so much upon fundamental principles as upon questions of the construction and meaning of the various State statutes that have been under consideration." * * *

"The evils attending the vice of intemperance in the use of spirituous liquors are so great that a natural reluctance is felt in appearing to interfere, even on constitutional grounds, with any law whose avowed purpose is to restrict or prevent the mischief. So long, however, as State legislation continues to recognize wines, beer and spirituous liquors as articles of lawful consumption and commerce, so long must continue the duty of the Federal Courts to afford to such use and commerce the same measure of protection under the constitution and laws of the United States, as is given to other articles." * * *

"It is important to observe that the statute before us does not purport to prohibit either the importation, the manufacture, the sale or the use, of intoxicating liquors. * * * Those operations are turned over to State functionaries, by whom alone, or under whose direction they are to be carried on."

Discussing the allegation that the law was an inspection law, Justice Shiras reviewed the decisions of the court upon State inspection statutes to regulate other articles, and the opinion concluded:

"In the light of these cases the act of South Carolina of January 2, 1895, must, as to those of its provisions which affect the plaintiffs in the present suits, stand condemned.

"It is not an inspection law. The prohibition of the importation of the wines and liquors of other States by citizens of South Carolina for their own use is made absolute, and does not depend on the purity or impurity of the articles. Only the State functionaries are permitted to import into the State, and thus citizens who wish to use foreign wines and liquors are deprived of the exercise of their own judgment and taste in the selection of commodities. To empower a State chemist to pass upon what the law calls the 'alcoholic purity' of such importations by chemical analysis can scarcely come within any definition of a reasonable inspection law.

"It is no a law purporting to forbid the importation, manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors, as articles detrimental to the welfare of the State and to the health of the inhabitants, and hence it is not within the scope and operation of the act of Congress of August, 1890. That law was not intended to confer upon any State the power to discriminate injuriously against products of other States, in articles whose manufacture and use are not forbidden, and which are therefore the subjects of commerce. The question whether a given state law is lawful exercise of the police power is still open, and must remain open, to this court. Such a law may forbid entirely the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and be valid. Or it may provide equal regulations for the inspection and sale of all domestic and imported liquors and be valid. But the State cannot, under the Congressional legislation referred to, establish a system which, in effect, discriminates between inter-state commerce in commodities the making and use of which are admitted to be lawful.

"It was pressed on us, in the argument, that it is not competent for a State, in the exercise of its police power, to monopolize the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and thus put itself in competition with the citizens of the other States. This phase of the subject is novel and interesting, but we do not think it necessary for us now, to consider it. It is sufficient for the present cases to hold, as we do, that when a State recognizes the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as lawful, it cannot discriminate against the bringing of such articles in and importing them from other States; that such legislation is void as a hindrance to interstate commerce and an unjust preference of the products of the enacting State as against similar products of the other States.

"There has been filed in the record a suggestion by the Attorney General of the State of South Carolina that, since the trials of these cases in the court below, there has been passed by the General Assembly of that State, a further act approved by the Governor on March 6, 1896, which act, it is submitted, supercedes and repeals parts of the act which has been under consideration in these cases, and we are asked to consider the provisions of the more recent act.

"So far as these actions at law are concerned it is; of course, obvious that the damages recovered were for acts committed under the alleged authority of the Act of 1895, and cannot be affected by the provisions of the Act of 1896, even if the invalidities of the former act were thereby remedied—a matter on which we express no opinion."

### GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

**Annual Banquet in the General's Honor.**

New York, Jan. 19.—The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York gave their seventh annual banquet in honor of the memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee to-night at the St. Denis hotel. There was a large attendance.

The toasts were "General Robert E. Lee," responded to by Comrade J. B. Wilkinson; "The American soldier, by Captain Wm. Henry White of the "Old Guard"; "The ex Confederate, by Marion J. Verdery; "The Press" by Joseph Howard, Jr., and "Women," by Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.

The decorations were very handsome, and consisted of flags and banners, upon which were the coats of arms of the Southern States under New York. The picture of Lee was hung at the head of the room, and surrounded by camp flags and guidons.

### Mason the Caucus Candidate.

Springfield, Ill., January 19.—At the caucus of the Cook county Republican members of the Legislature this evening, Representative Lorimer withdrew from the contest for the seat in the United States Senate in favor of ex-Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago. Shortly afterwards Mason was nominated by the full Republican caucus.

### In Honor of Gen Lee.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 19.—General Lee's birthday in Petersburg was celebrated by the closing of the banks and the public schools. There was a parade in the afternoon of the A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans and the military. Tonight the veterans participated in a grand banquet at Masonic Hall.

### "Pants" Goes in Texas.

Chicago Dispatch.

How is this? Did Col. Bill Sterrett really refer in a communication to his Galveston paper to Senator Wolcott's "pants?" If so, Col. Bill has been posing as a puriet under false pretences, and should be banished from the society of respectable "gents."

# THE DAILY TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION:
Tribune Building, 122 Fayetteville Street.
TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $6 00 |
| Six Months | 3.00 |
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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897


BUTLER'S dead-lock didn't materialize.

THE eighteen loyal Populists formed an adamantine wall—impregnable.

IF THE 86 stand steady and true (and we have no reason to believe they will not), Jeter C. Pritchard will succeed himself.

WILL the Pops and Dems consolidate today? If they do, will it be Thompson or Doughton? Will the Democratic dog wag the Populist tail, or the tail wag the dog?

THE Democrats of New York met in caucus yesterday and nominated David B. Hill for the United States Senate. It is an empty honor, however, yet it is a party vindication for Hill, and Hill is still an important factor in the politics of New York.

ALTGELD still owns the Democratic party in Illinois. They have, by their representatives in the Legislature, just nominated him as their candidate for the United States Senate. It is, however, an empty honor, for no Democrat need apply for such position from the hands of the Illinois Legislature.

MAJOR GRANT'S speech nominating Senator Pritchard in the House yesterday was decidedly a masterly effort. Devoid of forensic eloquence, it was forceful, delivered with power, and told the story with such ease and effect that it is curious to us why every Populist on the floor did not vote for Pritchard.

MITCHELL, the Republican candidate for United States Senate in Oregon, has enough votes pledged to elect him, but the opposition are preventing organization of the lower house by fillibustering. The Populists are demanding conditions, but the Republicans refuse to grant them, and so the dead-lock continues.

HON. JAS. H. WALKER, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the Federal House of Representatives, delivered an address at Richmond, Va. He took the ground that banking must be liberalized, but he said we must abolish bonds from the banking system; divorce the United States from current redemption; allow banks of $20,000 capital to issue currency against their assets; allow State banks, under certain conditions, to take real estate security and allow bankers to manage banking.

IN a number of localities throughout the country enthusiastic meetings have been and are being held in favor of Cuban independence. The latest news from Cuba is encouraging to Cuban sympathizers, and it gives them courage to make such demonstrations as give vent to their feelings. The arrest of the women in Havana who sympathize with the Cuban cause has raised an indignation throughout this country that amounts to a furore, and in some places Americans are volunteering to serve in the insurgent army. Weyler's butcheries and burnings strike terror and consternation to the people everywhere. It would seem, if the reports are true, that the Cuban army is really investing Havana. The incoming Republican administration is giving encouragement to the patriots, and their victories are more pronounced in consequence.

## PURELY PERSONAL.

Congressmen Linney and Settle were prominent figures in the lobby of the Capitol yesterday. They were spending the time pleasantly with their friends from their respective districts, and were interested watchers in the Senatorial contest. They were much pleased at the re-election of Senator Pritchard.

There was one of the largest and most interested crowds of people thronging the Capitol building yesterday that has been seen there since the first day of the General Assembly. On the faces of nearly all of them could be read the question: "I wonder what Pritchard's majority will be?" The result causes very little surprise but much pleasure.

Mr. G. D. Vincent, of Alamance, who is Clerk of the County Court, was an interested spectator at the Capitol yesterday.

One of the pleasant features in the House of Representatives yesterday was the charming sight presented in the galleries, which were crowded with ladies, who take an active interest in the "sights and scenes" of public life, and it was quite pleasant to note the interest they took in the re-election of our gallant Senator Pritchard.

Mr. W. E White, son of Representative White from Alamance county, was in the city yesterday, taking an active interest in the Senatorial fight. Mr. White is from Mebaneville, and he is a candidate for Railroad Commissioner to succeed Mason. He is a popular man and is making a strong fight for the position.

J. W. Flanigan, of Graham, a well-known figure in Republican politics, is in town shaking hands with the successful fellows. He is a jolly good humored, popular lad, with whom it is a pleasure to come into contact.

W. J. Currie, the "gentleman from Robeson," is an active worker in the House of Representatives, and is a hard worker for his party.

A committee of two was appointed yesterday to take in charge the young Representative from Madison who was bold enough to say that there was not enough liquor in the Capital City to make him feel his oats. What they did to him last night was a plenty?

Representative Green, of Mitchell, is a member who has deep hatred for "blind tigers," in consequence of which he sent forward a resolution before the House of Representatives yesterday for their extermination in Mitchell county.

A young lady in the gallery of the House of Representatives yesterday said of Spencer Blackburn, the handsome Representative from Ashe, just after he had finished his flow of oratory seconding the re-election of Senator Pritchard, "Isn't he a charming speaker, and so distinguished looking, you know?" And poor Spencer he did not hear it?

Col. Lusk, while advocating the passage of a bill to pension a gallant old Confederate soldier in the House yesterday, said, "This old warrior needs this pension to keep him from begging; the old soldier is so poor that he has to lean up against a fence to gobble." This remark quickly brought several old fighters to his aid, and it is to be hoped that the bill will pass.

Representative Parker, the Populist member from Perquimans county, proved his manhood yesterday during the nomination of United States Senator in the House, when he arose on the floor of the House and in a bold, clear voice seconded the nomination of Senator Pritchard, thus redeeming the promises of the Populists of his county in the co-operation agreement. When he had finished, round after round of applause greeted him, which the speaker could not stop for several minutes. Thus the large crowd evinced their pleasure at the honesty of the Populists from Perquimans.

The hall of State Representatives in the Capitol was the scene of much brilliancy and eloquence yesterday, when Col. Lusk, of Buncombe, that gallant old political leader, arose and placed in nomination for the United States Senate that gifted and polished statesman, Jeter C. Pritchard. In short, but well chosen language the "gentleman from Buncombe" extolled the many virtues and sterling manhood of a true Representative of the Republican party. He was followed by a charming flow of eloquence from the young Representative from Ashe, Spencer Blackburn, seconding the nomination. This was followed by remarks from gifted leaders of both the Populist and Democratic sides of the House in the interests of their nominees.

Representative Brower, who was to be interviewed by the "press gang" at noon yesterday, said to a TRIBUNE man just after the adjournment of the House yesterday, "I only desired to tell you that I was for Pritchard for re-election to the United States Senate. I voted that way, you know."

THE contest for United States Senator in this State has been one long, hard, anxious struggle. It is practically over, and those who have been most active breathe freer. The fight was precipitated by Marion Butler. The Democrats were in a hopeless minority, and took but little part in the active opposition. But Butler, who of all men should have stood by Pritchard from the standpoint of politics, good faith and manhood, chose to play the part of traitor. By the act he has lost the respect of the men who made him United States Senator, and brought contempt upon himself of the men who fought him two years ago, and only holds together a few followers by the threat that if they deserted him he would "crush them" If Marion Butler ever enjoyed the confidence of any considerable people in or out of the State, he has forfeited it by his treachery towards Senator Pritchard. We fail to find a single redeeming feature in his course, since the meeting of the Democratic and Populist National conventions. He has truckeled and schemed and played his kind of politics until he has played himself out.

IT IS with great pleasure we announce the steady inflow of subscriptions the THE DAILY TRIBUNE. The many hundreds that have subscribed have voluntarily done so—without solicitation, except those subscribing with those who are contending for the prize bicycle. All this is very encouraging. The past two days the subscriptions exceed those of any two days of last week, and we thought then that we were doing a land office business. We have not made any effort outside of the city for the reason, until we get our new press in place and the linotypes going, it will be impossible to get to press in time for the early trains; but when these are in full blast no mail will be missed, and all subscribers will get their paper on sehedule time.

DUBOIS, in Iowa, is having a rocky time for re-election to the U. S. Senate. Should the Democrats and Populists combine, Dubois would be defeated, but there does not seem to be much chance for the combination. What is curious, is that Dubois, being such a wild-eyed silver money man, that the Populists do not vote for him, but most of the Populists, as a rule, are of Democratic parentage, and no matter how earnest a man he is for the very thing they advocate, if he happens to be a Republican, or one of the has-beens, they will support the Democrat, no matter who he is, except in North Carolina.

If Mark Hanna is appointed to fill out the unexpired term of John Sherman in the Senate, we will have the remarkable spectacle of all three of the chairmen of the three political parties being members of the Senate of the United States—Jones, of Arkansas, Democrat; Marion Butler, of North Carolina, Populist, and Mark Hanna, of Ohio, Republican.—Charlotte Observer.

We observe that the *Observer* refrained from calling Mr. Hanna harsh names because he was likely to succeed Senator Sherman, a thing a great many Democratic journals have been indulging in in the past few weeks. We are under the impression that the other journals failed to recall the fact that Chairmen Jones and Butler were in the same boat.

GENERALLY speaking, the newspapers of North Carolina have commented most favorably upon Governor Russell's able inaugural address. Many differ with him, but all give him credit for an able State paper.

## U. S. SENATORS EXPRESS THEMSELVES.

Our Washington correspondent, in his interviews with U. S. Senators as to Pritchard, writes: "The one feature of Pritchard's contest," remarked a Republican Senator, "is the persistent talk about Republican defection. Knowing Pritchard as we know him in the Senate, it is impossible to understand how such a thing is possible, and if his defeat is due to Republican disloyalty, Southern Republicans will have received a fatal blow. What recognition can Southern Republicans, and especially North Carolina Republicans, expect from a Republican administration with this record of condemnation? It makes Republican regeneration in the South absolutely a hopeless undertaking. Senator Pritchard has the earnest sympathy of the Republican party through its most distinguished leaders in the fight he is making for Republican recognition in the South.

## APOLOGIES TO MR. HENRY.

It falls to the lot of all men who talk or write for publication to be placed in a false or ridiculous position by mistakes of the printer.

Such yesterday was the misfortune of Mr. W. R. Henry, who gave his views on a certain phase of the Senatorial situation to a representative of THE TRIBUNE. When he said: "Neither the majority nor the minority of the Populist party in this fight has the right to arrogate to itself all the political wisdom and virtue in the party," he did not dream that the types would represent him as casting reflections upon any one prating of wisdom and virtue in the party, and he had a right to be surprised, not to say offended, when he saw his language so badly perverted. What he did say to THE TRIBUNE appears within the quotation marks above.

## WHAT A LIE!

There is going the rounds of the papers, sent out by Raleigh correspondents, that McKinley had sent Representative Brower a telegram to vote for Senator Pritchard. There is not a shadow of truth in the report. McKinley isn't made that way. Mr. Brower voted for Pritchard because he is a Republican, and not because he was requested to do so by Major McKinley. Such silly stuff seems to be good news to our young friends in the business of news gathering.

THE word comes from South Carolina that Governor Ellerbe's inaugural was a most conservative one. Ellerbe was elected by the votes of both factions, but announced he was not the Governor of any faction. He pledged his word to be Governor of the whole people. He came out with an earnest plea for the moral support of the people in the enforcement of the dispensary law, and said he believed it the best system of controling the liquor traffic. His words upon education were encouraging. His was an earnest plea for higher education by the State.

W. R. PERRY, editor of the *Spirit of the South*, paid THE TRIBUNE a call, and expressed himself enthusiastically in favor of THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Perry has been in the editorial harness in North Carolina for twenty years, and though the collar may have galded at times, he is still in harness and doing duty for the grand old party.

THE United States Department of Agriculture takes the census of 1890, and shows that in the gold States the illiteracy is 6.1 per cent., and in silver States 11.4. It puts the per capita tax for schooling in the gold States at $2 71, and in the silver States at $1.27.

## Press Notices.

Albert Brown, of Marion, in State Register.

THE TRIBUNE, the new Republican daily, has been very happily received. It is ably edited, newsy and well printed, and it should be heartily supported by the party in this State.

## New Industry for Durham.

Durham N. C., Jan. 19—P. E. Linnell has bought machinery for a new laundry. It is expected the machinery will arrive in time to have the plant in operation February 15 Mr. Linnell states he will have considerably the largest laundry in the State.

# HOW THE GLAD NEWS

## Was Received in Washington Among the Senators,

## IN LOBBY AND BY NEWSPAPER MEN

### SENATOR PRITCHARD ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR MEN

### In Washington and Everybody is Glad and Rejoiced Over His Return.

Special to THE TRIBUNE:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19—Senator Turpie was making a vigorous speech against the Nicaragua Canal bill when the news of Senator Pritchard's election reached the Senator. Governor Morton had just entered the chamber and was surrounded by Senators Allison, Proctor, Hall, Cullom, Burrows and Gorman, when Senator Chandler announced the result of today's ballot in the Senatorial election in North Carolina. The news was sent to the press gallery and it was soon over the capitol. Senators on both sides of the chamber, Senate employes and the newspaper men all expressed pleasure at the result.

In the hotel lobbies tonight the same feeling is expressed. If possible Democrats are more demonstrative than Republicans. A warm and joyous welcome is awaiting the Senator's return to Washington if the ballot in joint session tomorrow secures his election.

Speaking of the matter Senator Chandler said: "It makes me feel good all over."

Senator Proctor said: "Glad! I am more than rejoiced."

Senator Sherman said: "Good! Almost too good. Is it certain?"

Senator Peffer said: "I have trouble of my own, but I like Pritchard. He is a manly fellow."

Senator Tillman said: "I am not surprised, but will he stand by his silver pledge?"

Senator Faulkner: "I have no tears to shed."

Senator Barnes: "Of course I am pleased, Pritchard is one of the bright men of the Senate, and he will make an enviable record. He is very popular."

Senator Stewart: 'Well, I'll be —— Butler is the under dog in the fight."

Vice-President Stevenson: "I have the highest personal admiration for Senator Pritchard."

Nearly all the leading newspaper men are delighted. They are fond of him; he is frank and honest with them, and is always ready to serve them

Fourth class postmasters throughout the country are preparing to welcome the incoming administration. The post office department is overrun with the resignations of postmasters whose office life ends soon after March.

In nearly every case where a resignation is tendered an application is filed for the appointment of a successor. It is a plain case of collusion between the incumbent and the applicant, and it is so regarded by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell. Speaking of the matter today, he said it was simply a question of barter and trade, and he denounced the scheme as a attempt to embarrass the incoming administration. The result is a rigorously enforced rule against accepting resignations.

In many cases the applicants are Republicans and they are endorsed by Democratic incumbents. North Carolina with its four thousand postmasters is well to the front in this business.

J. B. H.

## WILL BE GUILTY OF BIGAMY

### If the Costs of Divorce is not Paid--Oklahoma Law.

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 19—Hundreds of eastern people who secured divorces in Oklahoma have slipped out of the territory without paying the costs. A section of the Oklahoma law little known, provides that no divorce granted in the territory shall be valid unless the costs are all paid, and when a divorce is granted it becomes effective for either party only when the costs have been fully satisfied, no matter against whom assessed. Hundreds of such decrees on the court records will soon be cancelled and, as the majority of the parties have since been married, it will leave them guilty of bigamy and open to criminal prosecution.

### The Remains of Minister Willis.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 19—Special correspondence of the Southern Associated Press:

Honolulu, Jan. 10—The remains of the late Albert S. Willis, United States Minister to Hawaii, were laid to rest in a receiving vault on the 8th inst. with national honors The obsequies were under the direction of President Dole and his cabinet and were the most imposing ever witnessed on the island.

The remains will rest in the vault, guarded by a company of Hawaiian National Guards, until January 23d, when they will be shipped to San Francisco on the steamer Australia.

It is probable that President Dole will furnish the military escort for the body

### Penrose will Represent Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 19—The two Houses of the Legislature voted separately today for United States Senator to succeed J. D. Cameron, with the following result: Senate—Boies Penrose 42, Chauncey F. Black 6 House—Penrose 168; Black 33; John Wanamaker 1

The election will be confirmed in joint session tomorrow at noon.

### Platt Will Get There.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19—The Assembly vote on United States Senator today as follows: Platt, 112; Henry George, 2. Cain and Z. Brooklyn, voted for George.

The total vote for Senator on ballot at noon tomorrow, according to today's roll call in each house, will be: Platt, 147; Hill, 42; George 4.

The vote in the Senate today was: Platt, 35; Hill; Henry George. The votes for George were cast by Senators Guy and Coffey (Democrats).

### A Free Silver Man from Delaware.

Dover, Del., January 19—The two branches of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator. Richard R. Kenney's selection on last night's Democratic caucus received all the votes cast. Kenney is a free silver man. Four Republicans in the House and one member of the House refused to vote.

The "rump" House voted for Ward Addicks. The "rump" did not meet

### Captain-General Weyler in the Saddle.

Havana, Jan. 19—Captain-General Weyler, accompanied by his staff, started for the field at 8 o'clock this morning.

The General took a carriage from the palace to the outskirts of the city, where he mounted a horse and rode in the direction of San Jose De Las Lajas, to the southeast of Havana. He was escorted by several regiments of cavalry and a body guard of negroes recently drafted in the service.

### Vest Goes Back to the Senate.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 19—The Houses voted separately for United States Senator today. The ballot resulted as follows

In the House: Vest, Dem., 87; Kerens, Rep., 34, Jones, Pop., 4

In the Senate: Vest 19; Kerens, 7

Tomorrow both Houses will meet in joint session and re-elect Senator Vest.

### Hansbrough Elected.

Bismarck, N. D., Jan. 19—Hansbrough was today re-elected United States Senator by a total vote of 75 to 25 for W. A. Bently, Populist.

### Cherokee County Representation.

The Hon. D. W. Deweese, who is representing Cherokee county so satisfactorily in the present Legislature, was born there fifty years ago, and has always made it his home. He was educated at the common schools and National college on Lookout mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Sometime after the rebellion began Deweese, who was an ardent Unionist, made his way to the Federal army, where he joined, and in which he served for three years with faithfulness and gallantry, reaching the rank of captain.

In civil life Captain Deweese has been less distinguished, having been elected sheriff of his county, and also as Superior Court clerk. Indeed he has held nearly every electoral position in the county.

In 1864 Captain Deweese cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President, being only 17 years of age. He has always been a farmer in his native county, and has always made it pay.

He is a most estimable gentleman, deservedly popular with his brother members in both houses of the General Assembly.

### Land in Abundance.

From the Salisbury World Correspondence.

I see some Northern parties have written you concerning land in this country. I think I can secure them acres of land thirty-six miles west of Salisbury. But the Yadkin river will have to be crossed as the land lies in Montgomery. The land can be reached in twenty-eight miles by way of Asheboro and no railroad cross. The country is rough and rocky but well watered, and has some fine timber—pine, poplar, white oak and other timbers. Several hundred acres of good farming land in cultivation and is in the midst of around the gold region. One party has over 3,000 acres and wants to sell. This land can be bought cheap.

### It Is All Foolish.

From the Chicago Times-Herald.

We have but little patience with that class of statisticians who are always trying to show that a considerable part of the American electorate is ignorant and vicious, and that it is confined largely to one party, or to one section of the country. At one time it was the ignorant foreign vote, at another the ignorant negro vote, and now the ignorant silver vote. All such reasoning is foolish. Let us be fair,

### Wise Counsel.

From the Lewiston Journal.

The remedy for the social evil and the tendency to efface the home is to be found not in austerity of life, but in conversion of force now frittered away in frivolity into useful pursuits. It goes without saying that society mothers turn their babies over to ignorant nurses and as long as parents take little or no interest in the industrial education of their children, hardly can they fall into the same slough that carries so many hearts

### The Great American Way.

From the Sioux City Journal.

There is nothing in a Legislature which more time is wasted than in long winded speeches. The waste is simply appalling And there seems to be yet, to be no chance of abating the nuisance. Members will talk, talk, talk and what's the use talking about stopping them?

### Airy Chatter.

From the Washington Post.

Mr. Bryan's airy chatter about the absence of prosperity may have some reference to a recently abandoned lecture tour.

# WITH THE LE

## Short Session lative B Yester

## MANY LOCAL BILLS

### SENATE KILLS A BILLS AND RES

Two House Commi —Members Bec Over Pensioning

SENA

The Senate was ope Rev. Dr. Daniels, of t Bills were introduce Mr. Justice—Bill t bate of wills in certain Mr. Wakefield—Bi sale of liquor near Burke county.

A bill to prevent counties where such mitted liable to dama having been reported Judiciary Committee Edgecombe, the auth two speeches, saying copied from an Ohio Upon motion of Mr was tabled.

A resolution to ma members of stand quorum was tabled.

A bill to authorize perior Court of Ed make a new election second reading.

The Senate then w of United States Se ballot was taken, o'clock this morning.

HOU

The House of R called to order yeste o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Whitake called upon to con service.

The reading of the session occupied only was succeeded by the titions, memorials, e

Mr. Hileman, by prohibit the sale of h Phaniel's Church, in

Mr. Arrington—Pe law in Halifax coun

Mr. Terrell—Peti L. Jones, of Wake, class pensioners.

Mr. Hancock—B citizens of Craven formatory for youth tablished.

HOUSE CO

At this stage of message from the S ed which stated t passed a joint resol concurring, the Ge ter up in the electio Senator for the ter 4th, 1897, at 12 m stated that Senator Caskey had been a that body.

Col. Sutton of C suspend the rule The Chair appoi House, Cook and House.

The introduction as follows

Mr. Sutton of N establish 2 addition Wilmington townsh

Mr. Sutton of N regulate the regist in North Carolina.

Mr. Hancock—Bi in force the charter mington and C arl

Mr. Meares—Bill son of Bladen cou roll.

Mr. McCrary—Re requiring that a maj the House Committe are considered for r apply to the Judicia

Bryan of Edgec chapter 426, public Mr. Dayton—Bill certain reports for C

Mr. Pinnix—Bill of Yadkin county, to

Mr. Pinnix—Bi Kelly, of Yadkin taxes.

Mr. Terrell—Bill consolidate the act ing of cotton in the

Mr. Lusk—Bill meetings from wil turbance. This bi an act shall be a able by a fine of $5 both, at the discret

Mr. Ferrell—Bill the pension list.

Mr. Lusk—Bill 3810 and 3811 of T late the service of acti ns.

Mr. Green—Bill of Mitchell count tige s"

Mr. Murphy—Bi boarding house ke

Mr. Person of W the time to comp settle the State de

Mr. Harris of deer in Hyde coun

Mr. Person of the resolution ma to the State Firem

Mr. McKinzie—B takers who are j jury service.

CAL

House bill autho ers of Robeson c tax, passed third

A bill by Mr. L Thos. D. Neil of th the pension list, reading and elicited cussion. Neil is a federate soldier wit

# WITH THE LEGISLATURE

## Short Session for Legislative Business Yesterday.

## MANY LOCAL BILLS IN THE HOUSE

### SENATE KILLS A NUMBER OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

### Two House Committees Appointed —Members Become Eloquent Over Pensioning a Veteran.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Daniels, of this city.

Bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. Justice—Bill to regulate the probate of wills in certain cases.

Mr. Wakefield—Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor near Hartman's Chapel, Burke county.

A bill to prevent lynching, making counties where such outrages are committed liable to damages, was taken up, having been reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Person, of Edgecombe, the author of the bill, made two speeches, saying that the bill was copied from an Ohio statute.

Upon motion of Mr. McCarthy, the bill was tabled.

A resolution to make one third of the members of standing committees a quorum was tabled.

A bill to authorize the clerk of the Superior Court of Edgecombe county to make a new election district was lost on second reading.

The Senate then went into the election of United States Senator; and after a ballot was taken, adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

HOUSE.

The House of Representatives was called to order yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Whitaker, of this city, was called upon to conduct the devotional service.

The reading of the Journal of Monday's session occupied only a few minutes, and was succeeded by the introduction of petitions, memorials, etc., as follows:

Mr. Hileman, by request—Petition to prohibit the sale of liquor in two miles of Phaniel's Church, in Rowan county.

Mr. Arrington—Petition to repeal stock law in Halifax county.

Mr. Terrell—Petition to transfer John L. Jones, of Wake, from third to first-class pensioners.

Mr. Hancock—Petition from the citizens of Craven praying that a reformatory for youthful criminals be established.

HOUSE CONCURRED

At this stage of the proceedings a message from the Senate was announced which stated that that body had passed a joint resolution that, the House concurring, the General Assembly enter upon the election of a United States Senator for the term beginning March 4th, 1897, at 12 m. The message also stated that Senators Smathers and McCaskey had been appointed tellers for that body.

Col. Sutton of Cumberland moved to suspend the rules and concur. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Representatives Houser, Cook and Nelson tellers for the House.

The introduction of bills was resumed as follows:

Mr. Sutton of New Hanover—Bill to establish 2 additional justice's courts in Wilmington township.

Mr. Sutton of New Hanover—Bill to regulate the registration of land grants in North Carolina.

Mr. Hancock—Bill to renew and keep in force the charter of the Norfolk, Wilmington and Charleston Railroad Co.

Mr. Meares—Bill to place J. M. Johnson of Bladen county on the pension roll.

Mr. McCrary—Resolution that the rule requiring that a majority of the members of the House Committee be present when bills are considered for recommendation do not apply to the Judiciary Committee.

Bryan of Edgecombe—Bill to amend chapter 426, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Dayton—Bill to provide a supply of certain reports for Graham county.

Mr. Pinnix—Bill to allow Charles Hood, of Yadkin county, to enter the State hospital.

Mr. Pinnix—Bill to allow ex sheriff Kelly, of Yadkin county to collect back taxes.

Mr. Terrell—Bill to amend, revise and consolidate the acts regulating the weighing of cotton in the city of Raleigh.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to protect political meetings from wilful interruption or disturbance. This bill provides that such an act shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $50 or 30 days in jail or both, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. Ferrell—Bill to put J. L. Jones on the pension list.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to amend sections 645, 3810 and 3811 of The Code, and to regulate the service of processes in criminal actions.

Mr. Green—Bill to authorize the Sheriff of Mitchell county to destroy "blind tigers."

Mr. Murphy—Bill to protect hotel and boarding house keepers.

Mr. Person of Wayne—Bill to extend the time to compute, compromise and settle the State debt.

Mr. Harris of Hyde—Bill to protect deer in Hyde county.

Mr. Person of Wayne—Bill to repeal the resolution making an appropriation to the State Firemen's Association.

Mr. McKinzie—Bill to exempt undertakers who are funeral directors from jury service.

CALENDAR.

House bill authorizing the commissioners of Robeson county to levy a special tax, passed third reading.

A bill by Mr. Lusk, of Buncombe, that Thos. D. Neil of that county be put upon the pension list, was put upon its second reading and elicited quite an animated discussion. Neil is a deserving blind, ex Confederate soldier with a large family, and his cause was championed by Representative Lusk and Alexander. Several opposition speeches were made on the ground that such an addition to the pension roll would be irregular. The discussion was cut short by a call to order by Sutton, of Cumberland, because of the arrival of the hour (12 m.) when the ballot for United States Senator should be entered upon.

When this order of business had been disposed of, the Speaker announced a number of Standing Committees, after which the House adjourned until 11 o'clock today.

The Committees announced were as follows:

On Private Bills—Alexander, chairman; White, Hodges, Cook, Person of Wilson, Pearce, Adams, Chapin, Crews, Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery, Lawhon, McKenzie, Pinnix, Bryan of Wilkes, Barley, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Atledge, Aiken and Platt.

On Public Roads and Turnpikes—Reynolds, chairman; Craven, Conley, Dayton, Daniels, Deweese, Harris of Halifax, Wilson, Watts and McPeters.

On Military Affairs—Chapman, chairman; Dancy, Ormsby, McBride, King, Pierce, Barrow, Walters and Cunningham.

On Federal Relations—Chapman, chairman; Deweese, Adams, Howe, Ward, Foster, Ferrell, Barlow, Creech and Jones.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PLAGUE.

### Quarantine Regulations to Be Strictly Enforced—Talk with Dr. Wyman.

The great epidemic of the bubonic plague in Bombay has impelled the authorities of the Marine Hospital Service to take steps to secure the utmost possible vigilance by all officials of the United States to prevent its introduction into this country, although no fears are felt at present. Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Bureau, after consultation with Secretary Carlisle, yesterday issued a circular to United States Consular officers, masters and owners of vessels, collectors of customs, national, State and local quarantine officers, and others, calling attention to United States quarantine regulations. The regulations heretofore promulgated with regard to cholera will be observed.

Speaking of the plague, Dr. Wyman said:

"No great apprehension is felt of its introduction into the United States, though special measures to prevent it have been in operation for more than a year. The present outbreak may be traced to China in 1894. It is said that the plague was imported into Canton, by way of Thibet, from Northern India. From Canton it was conveyed to Hong-Kong, and now it seems to have been carried to Bombay from China. Impure water supply and unsanitary condition of houses and drains favor the spread of the disease. Pigs, goats, rats, and other animals die of it in large numbers.

"With regard to human beings, certain conditions of life appear to lessen the liability to infection. For instance, in China it was found that persons living upstairs were less liable to the disease than those living on the ground floor, probably due to the fact that the rats which conveyed the disease were more numerous on the ground floor. The floating population of China, who live and sleep on the water front, in 1894 enjoyed almost complete immunity. The rat seems to be infected before the human being.

"Cold weather is not a protection against the plague, as it brings about the crowding together of more people in houses. The bacillus was discovered in 1894 by a Japanese scientist. The germ is easy to kill, and can be killed by sulphur fumigation. The thermal death rate is 176 degrees Fahrenheit. When this plague prevailed in Russia in 1878 it was found necessary to burn a large village, which was its stronghold, in order to stamp it out."

Petersburg (Va) Index-Appeal:

It is a noteworthy circumstance that while many banks have failed in the last few months losses by depositors have been very small. The National Bank of Illinois, the most conspicuous failure of the year, and supposed to be altogether about the worst, began yesterday the distribution of $4,000,000 as the first dividend of 50 per cent. to its depositors, and it is quite certain that depositors will be paid in full. The distribution takes place thirty days after the failure, which is considered pretty quick work. The receivers of the Bank of Minnesota, of St. Paul, report assets of $1,000,000 in excess of liabilities, and reports from various other suspended banks are very encouraging. There could be no higher tribute to the safety and efficiency of the national banking system than the protection which is afforded depositors, the safety of noteholders being absolutely secured.

### Is a Woman a Citizen?

The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

A woman out in the State of Washington is making an active canvass for the United State Senatorship. If she gets elected we wager that the Senate will decide that "citizen" and "person" in the constitution mean "man," and that consequently she is not a citizen, and is not eligible.

The silver Democrats are in the saddle at Buffalo and Buffalo is the home of Mr. Bissell and the former home of Mr. Cleveland.

### Durham Correspondence.

Durham, N. C., July 19.

The trial of Reuben Barbee, for the murder of William Cole, on the the 27th of June, 1896, which commenced last Friday, is still dragging its weary length along in the court house. The witnesses for the defendant were gotten through with yesterday, and today the plaintiff is introducing rebuttal testimony. It is expected the argument of counsel will commence in the morning and consume the day, so that the case will probably not be given to the jury before Thursday morning.

Solicitor Bynum is making a strong fight for the State, and though Barbee has such eminent Counsel as Boone & Bryant, Winston & Fuller, from the present atatus of the case, he doubtless dreams of a hemp rope when in the solitude of his prison cell.

Public opinion—the conservative element at least—is much excited over their case and demands that murderers and other law breakers shall have the requisite punishment meted out to them from the scales of exact justice.

Three divorce cases were disposed of by the court yesterday: Claudie Mason was granted an absolute divorce from W. E. Mason, S. J. Millan was given a like separation from D. D. Millan, as was also granted Zenia Max Koots from Louis Koots.

Hon. W. T. Adams, ex member of the Legislature, from Granville, is in the city today.

Among the out-of-town lawyers attending court here yesterday were J. B. Mason, of Hillsboro, and A. W. Graham, of Oxford.

Thos. H. Martin, a prominent tobacconist and member of the city Council, is off to Virginia for a few days.

Durham's new opera house is completed and will have its first performance tomorrow night. The drop curtain and other stage decorations is the most artistic of any theatre in the State, and the work was all done by Paul Olsson, a citizen of Durham.

The warehouses had fair quotations of tobacco on sale today, and there was a marked improvement in prices.

COLORED WOMAN DEAD.

The colored cook of Frank Fuller was found dead in her fire place at home in Hayti about sunrise this morning. She was a middle aged woman named Julia Cain, and though she was terribly burned, it is thought she was stricken with heart disease and died, when she fell in the fire. A. H.

### Robert E. Lee.

Washington Post.

Ninety years ago today was born Robert E. Lee. His forefathers had been distinguished for patriotism and valor in the war of the revolution, for service under the great republic which they had done so much to establish, for courage, for patriotism, for unselfish devotion to their country. His was a family of brave and honorable men, of virtuous and noble women. Its traditions were of good faith, of loyalty, of courtesy, of chivalry. And Robert E. Lee was worthy of his ancestry, had no need to borrow their reflected light, was in himself a history and a model.

The world is familiar with his record. The world knows that he was no fomenter of secession, that at the last, according to his simple creed and condition, he went with his kindred and his people. The world knows also that from the beginning to the end of the war he was an ideal captain—pure as Galahad, gallant and strenuous as Lancelot. His admirers know no limitations of continent or country. He was admired by the North as sincerely as by the South. He took into the first battle a 'scutcheon stainless as the midday sun. He sheathed at Appomattox a sword as bright as Arthur's. There is no spot upon his noble memory; he left behind him no cause of bitterness, sorrow or resentment.

All of us, North, South, East, or West, can be proud of Robert E. Lee. Than he there has been no finer product of America. Gentle as he was brave, chivalrous as he was intrepid, unsullied sf thought or deed as he was indomitable of spirit, Robert E. Lee combined in himself every quality that appeals to the love, the reverence, and the admiration of mankind. Steadfastly, loyally, thoroughly, he did his duty as he saw it. What could man do more?


**SOMETIMES**

*It is as hard to make your liver work as it is to make a tramp work.*

**SIMPSON'S**

*LIVER PILLS cure all stomach ills and sets your liver working. Don't wait till spring to tone your system; do it now.*

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*Number of Light* LIVERY,
*Polite and Reliable* DRIVERS.

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*129 E. Martin St.*

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**GREENFRONT SALOON,**

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We Sell MEN'S FURNISHINGS at DRY GOODS PRICES.

**SPECIAL JANUARY BARGAINS**

During the past week we gathered together a collection of extraordinary bargains in HIGH GRADE, desirable Merchandise, which we propose to sell off quickly at SMALL PROFIT, giving patrons bargains they will be sure to remember.

**A Crash in Comforts!**

Best quality SATIN-COVERED DOWN COMFORTS, filled with finest pure odorless non-shedding down. Prices for quick selling, **$5.00, $6.00** and **$7.50,** almost worth double. SILKOLINE-COVERED COTTON COMFORTS, a large assortment of entirely new designs and colors, filled with finest fluffy down cotton. January prices **$1.25, $1.50** and **$2.00**—would be cheap at twice the price asked.

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CHENILLE CURTAINS, handsome designs and full length; one lot at **$2.99** a pair, and one lot at **$1.88** a pair. LACE CURTAINS in new designs and full width and length at **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00** and **$2.50.** With each pair of Chenille or Lace Curtains in this Special Sale we give FREE A HANDSOME OAK OR CHERRY POLE AND FIXTURES.

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# THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

## She Tells Members of Parliament of Her Friendly Relations with Other Powers.

## HER APPROVAL OF KHEDIVE OF EGYPT

### SPEAKS APPROVINGLY OF THE VENEZUELAN ARBITRATION ACT

### And Congratulates Everybody Upon the General Arbitration Treaty.

London, Jan. 19.—Parliament re assembled today, and the members of the House of Commons, as usual, proceeded to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen: My relations with all of the other powers continue to be of a friendly character. The appalling massacres which have taken place in Constantinople and other parts of the Ottoman dominions have called for the special attention of the powers signatory to the treaty of Paris. Papers will be laid before you, showing the considerations which induced the powers to make the present condition of the Ottoman Empire the subject of special consultation by the representatives of the powers at Constantinople. The conference of the six Ambassadors to the Porte are still proceeding.

"The action taken by the Khedive of Egypt against the Khalifa, with my approval and assistance, has been entirely successful. His forces, supported by my officers and troops, have won back the fertile provinces of Dongola to civilization by operations which were conducted with remarkable skill, and the way has been opened for a further advance whenever such a step is judged to be desirable.

"My government have discussed with the United States as a friend of Venezuela, the means under which all of the pending questions of a dispute in the frontier between that republic and British Guiana may be equitably submitted to arbitration. An arrangement has been arrived at with that government which will, I trust, effect an adjustment of the existing controversies without exposing to risk the interests of any colonists who have established rights in the disputed territory.

"It is with much gratification that I have concluded a treaty for general arbitration with the President of the United States by which I trust that all differences that may arise between us will be peacefully adjusted. I hope that this arrangement may have further value in commending to other powers the consideration of the principle by which the danger of war may be notably abated.

"It is desirable to make better provision for the compensation of workingpeople who suffer from accidents, and a bill with that object in view will be submitted to you.

"Measures will be asked to provisions which, in the judgment of the military authorities are required for the efficiency of the military defences of the empire.

"A bill will also be submitted to you to improve the arrangements for the water supply of the metropolis.

"In order to promote the interests of agriculture, which are of paramount importance in Ireland, you will be asked to consider a bill to establish a board of agriculture, and further legislative proposals will be brought before you if the time at your disposal is sufficient for the purpose.

"A bill admitting the evidence of seal and the registration of land for revising the acts in respect of the formation of limited companies, an amendment to the agricultural holdings act in Great Britain, the exclusion of goods manufactured in prisons in other countries, the establishment of reformatories for inebrites and for amending the existing procedure in respect of private bills coming from Scotland and Ireland have been prepared.

"I heartily commend your important deliberations to the guidance of Almighty God."

### Vessels Collide—One Goes to the Bottom.

New York, Jan. 19.—The British British Queen, from Antwerp for New York, passed in at Sandy Hook shortly after noon today. When at the junction of Swash and Gedney channels, she came into collision with the Atlas Line steamer Alvena, outward bound for Gonaives, Port Au Prince and Livingston.

The British Queen anchored and the Alvena at once put for the bar, where she now lies on the bottom, with only her masts, smokestack and part of her upper deck visible. Her cargo is being washed out of her, indicating that her hull is badly damaged. No lives were lost as far as known. The Alvena had only two passengers aboard.

### General Lee's Birthday.

Lexington, Va. Jan. 19.—Gen. R. E. Lee's birthday was observed here by the suspension of studies at the public schools, Washington and Lee University and Virginia Military Institute, also the closing of the banks. All other business was as usual. The Literary Society of the Washington and Lee University which bears his name, held its annual celebration during the evening in the Lee Memorial Chapel, where a large audience gathered to hear the orators of the occasion.

### Let's Cross the Threshold.

From the Omaha Bee.

The country is at the threshold of an era of great business activity and prosperity.

# REV. DR. THOS. J. CONATY

### INSTALLED AS RECTOR OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

### Large and Distinguished Audience Assembled—An Address by Cardinal Gibbons.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, Mass., was installed as rector of the Catholic University of America, this afternoon. The exercises took place in the Assembly room of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy where a large and distinguished audience had gathered. Among these composing it were Senator and Mrs. Carter, Senator Roach, Senator Smith Hon. D. I. Murphy, Commissioner of Pensions. The wives of the Brazillian and Mexican Ministers; Senator Andrade; the Marquis and Marquis De Chambrun; General Thomas O. Vincent, U. S. N.; Bishop Hurst of the Methodist University; and Representatives of local and nearby educational institutions. A large delegation from New York, Brooklyn, Worcester, Springfield and other places were also present.

Among the members were Major John Byrne, of New York; Major John D. Kelly, of Brooklyn; John M. McGuire, Surveyor of the port of New York; Rev. Father Lavelle, rector of the New York Cathedral; General Lloyd Brice, Rev. B. S. Conaty, of Springfield, a brother of Dr. Conaty, Miss Kate Conaty, his sister, and several friends from Massachusetts. Mr. Patrick Conaty, the venerable father of the new rector, who accompanied the party to Washington, was unable to attend on account of fatigue.

On the platform with Dr. Conaty were a number of distinguished Catholic clergymen, including Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia; Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Bishop-elect Prendergast, of Philadelphia; Mgr. Martinelli, the papal delegate; Bishop Donahue, of Wheeling; Bishop Beaver, of Springfield; Rt. Rev. John Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York; Mgr. Griffin, of Worcester; Mgr. McMahon, of the Catholic University; Mgr. McGinnis, of Boston. All were arrayed in their robes of office. The faculties of the divinity and lay branches of the University appeared in their cassocks and gowns, and the divinity and law students were attired in their appropriate dress, the former in cassocks and berattas, the latter in gowns and trencher caps. Most of the lay students wore capes and ribbons of Papal colors, gold and white, which the McMahon Hall was tastefully decorated.

The proceedings began at four o'clock. The pontifical brief of appointment was read by Prof. Daniel W. Shea, secretary of the University Senate, as follows:

"To our beloved son, James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore.

"Beloved son, health and Apostolic benediction.

"It is with pleasure that we have received the letter which you sent us from the meeting held in Washington to designate another president of the university, evincing, as it does, your eager desire to provide for the welfare of the great seat of learning. Replying to your request we have considered the names of three candidates, whom you have proposed as worthy to discharge the office of rector. Of these we have deemed fit to choose and, by our authority, we do hereby approve the first on the list, namely, Thomas J. Conaty, heretofore Parish priest in Worcester, and president of the summer school. Both the learning and zeal and advancement of religion which characterize this distinguished man, whom you by your joint suffrages, recommend, inspire us with the well grounded hope that his efforts will not be without abundant fruits in watching over the interests of the university and in enhancing its lustre.

"How dear to our hearts is this matter cannot but be known to you, for you are aware how unyielding was our solicitude in founding this institution, that we might deservedly reckon it among those works which, in the interest of religion and science, we have, out of our loving affection, undertaken for the furtherance of the glory of your country and which we have, with God's help, been able to bring to a happy issue. Meanwhile, as an earnest of heavenly grace, and as an evidence of our spirit of good will, we most lovingly in the Lord impart to you our beloved son, to the new President of the university and to all its faculty, the apostolic benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 23d day of November, 1896, the ninth year of our pontificate.

[Signed] "LEO XIII"

An address by Cardinal Gibbons followed:

His references to Bishop Keane and Dr. Conaty were applauded. Then very Rev. Phillip J. Garraghan, Vice Rector of the University, presented to Dr. Conaty the book of Constitutions, and the University seal.

Dr. Conaty was applauded loudly when he rose to deliver his inaugural discourse. He was applauded frequently, and evidently made an excellent impression.

After the exercises Dr. Conaty held a reception in the rotunda of the McMahon Hall. Among the congratulatory telegrams he received was the one from Bishop Keane, dated Rome: "Cordial greetings, prosit."

### Baltimore Honors the Memory of Lee.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—General Robert E. Lee's birthday was celebrated tonight by the Maryland Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. Those who fought beneath the tattered Stars and Bars of the Confederacy, to the number of 175, sat down to a banquet at the Carrollton Hotel. Among the guests, most of whom responded to toasts, were Senators J. H. Berry, of Arkansas; Gen. Epps Hunton, of Virginia; Congressmen W. A. Jones D. G. Tyler and Samuel Wilson, of Virginia; Robert Neill, of Arkansas; George C. Perdleton and Joseph Abbott, of Texas.

### Weather Report.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19—Sp. m Virginia—Partly cloudy during the day; not so cold, easterly winds.

South Carolina and North Carolina—Fair, followed by local showers in western portion; not so cold; easterly winds.


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On any subject can be obtained by using

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A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

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Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

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# ADVANCE IN STOCKS

## One Cause the News from Washington that Cameron's Cuban Resolutions Would be Shelved.

## MONEY ON CALL EASY AT 2 PER CENT.

### THE GRAIN MARKET DULL AND LOWER.

### Cotton Quiet and Light Movement—The Trade in Cotton Goods is Improved—Buyers More Numerous and Buyers and Sellers More Cheerful.

New York, Jan. 19.—Advances in the stock market were quite general today. The reactionary tendency on yesterday, due to extensive realizations and sales for the short account ended abruptly with the opening of business this morning. The firmness of the London market, the reduction in the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of January, and advices from Washington that the Cameron resolutions on the Cuban question would be shelved, all contributed to the strength of the local speculation. Before the expiration of the first half hour of business sugar ran off a point on the announcement of a reduction of 1-16a⅛ in the price of refined sugars, and the general list yielded ⅛a¼ per cent. in sympathy, but the decline was soon recovered, and as the day wore along material advances on the closing figures of yesterday were recorded. The recognized bulls gave their specialties effective support and commission houses generally reported numerous outside orders, the demand being stimulated by the reactions of half to one per cent. in the market and the inability of the bears to shake out long stock. The continued low rates for money also exert an important influence on the security markets. Consolidated gas led the upward advance, rising 3½ per cent to 1.48 on rumors that the efforts making at Albany to reduce the price of gas from $1.25 to $1 per thousand will result in the adoption of a compromise measure. Sugar, which figured for nearly one-fourth of the entire day's business, moved up from 116 to 118⅛ on reports which are not credited in usually well-informed quarters, that a settlement in the war between the company and Arbuckles Bros. was eminent. The advance otherwise was equal to ½ a 1½ per cent., outside of Manhattan and American spirits preferred, which jumped about two points. Chicago gas rose 1½ to 79½, the highest point in a long time. There has been heavy inside buying of these stocks for some days on the belief that the bill to permit the constituent companies to consolidate will be passed by the Illinois Legislature in the near future. The dealings aggregated only 227,331 shares, but they were well distributed. Speculation closed firm in tone at a small reaction from the highest. Net changes show advances of ¼ a 1 per cent., sugar leading.

In the specialties Con. gas gained 3½ per cent. The bond market was firm. The transactions aggregated $2,273,000.

[Private wire of John A Duncan, 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.]

STOCKS.

New York, January 18—The stock market was irregular to-day but with a strong upward tendency most of the time. The higher opening was the result of steady quotations from London and the reduction of the discount rate of the Imperial Bank of Germany. On unfounded rumors of possible gold shipments the bears were encouraged to attack stocks, but the oppression was generally confined to fractions. A decided recovery set in toward noon and although prices lost some ground in the late trading, the final level showed general substantial improvements from last night. Sugar established a gain of nearly 2 per cent in spite of lower prices for refined sugars. Chicago gas was strong on buying credited to insiders and American spirits stocks advanced on the prospect of an increased consumption of alcohol as a result of a probable removal of the tax on alcohol used in the arts. General tendency of tobacco was downward. Manhattan rallied about 5 per cent. on covering of shorts.

The leaders of the railway list were St. Paul and C. B. & Q. Although late strength was shown in R. I., L. & N. and Southern Railway preferred, the market closed strong.

Cotton—The early Liverpool cables this morning were supporting and prices opened at two to five points lower with Liverpool dull. The early transactions and prices here slowly advanced. The estimated receipts at the ports for the day were light and the interior receipts were also moderate while there was a small demand for local account including some covering of shorts. The receipts at ports proved to be even smaller than the early estimate. The spot markets in this country were firm, there was an increased demand on the spot here, and Manchester advices were favorable in spite of the curtailment of production as a result of the plague in India. Prices advanced seven to ten points, closing steady with sales of 144,200 bales. New Orleans advanced seven points. Liverpool was unchanged on the spot with sales of 8,000 bales. The port receipts today were 21,000 bales against 30,216 last week and 24,000 last year. New Orleans expects tomorrow 6,500 to 7,00. Houston expects 3,500 to 4,000 against 2,303 last week and 3,224 last year. Augusta received today 371 bales against 249 last week, 220 last year; Memphis 510, against 881 last week and 720 last year. St. Louis 718 against 302 last week and 273 last year. Memphis shipped today 1,549, St. Louis, 4,498 and Houston 907 bales. Spot cotton here advanced one-sixteenth with sales of 1,641 for export and 104 for spinners.

WHEAT.

Chicago, Ill., January 19.—The local feeling in wheat today has been bearish and the market suffered some decline in consequence, but not as much as the selling and heavy feeling would seem to warrant. Below 80 cents there seems to become resistance and price show a less readiness to decline easily than above that figure. The weakness of local securities perhaps had some influence, but the chief factor, that which has been prevailing for some time, is the bearish attitude of our large traders and some St. Louis professionals, who are taking advantage of the light speculative trade to bring about a decline. Scalpers are naturally taking the side which appears at present to be the more popular and it may be that this selling will create a large short interest, perhaps too large for the good of the bears. Liverpool closed ½d lower. Continental markets were unchanged with the exception of Paris, which was 10 centimes higher. The official figures on the world's wheat shipments proved smaller than was estimated yesterday, the total amount from all exporting countries being 4,182,000 bushels against 4,589,000 bushels the week previous and 5,148,000 bushels last year. Bradstreets made a decrease in the world's visible of about 4,000,000 bushels. Cash business was light. St. Louis reported about 50,000 bushels sold, while some 25,000 bushels were sold from here, with a little export business at the seaboard. Clearances were light, 165,000 bushels. Our market closes rather weak, at the lowest point of the day, or ½ cent below yesterday's close.

Corn and oats were again weak, especially the latter. The trade has been much lighter than yesterday, with no speculative feature.

Provisions were weak and lower on selling by longs, also influenced by the decline in grain.

### MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.—Money on call easy at 1½a2 per cent., last loan at 1½ and closing at ½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3a3½ per cent. Bar silver 64¾. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.85¼a4.85 for 60 days and 4.87¼a4.87½ for demand. Posted rates 4.85½a4.88½. Commercial bills 4.83¾a4.84¼. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds active and strong. Silver at the board was steady.

STOCKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 14½ |
| pref'd | 50½ |
| American Sugar Refinery | 117½ |
| pref'd | 103½ |
| American Tobacco | 76½ |
| pref'd | 104 |
| Atchison | 14½ |
| B. & O. | 16 |
| Canadian Pacific | 56 |
| C. & O. | 18 |
| Chicago & Alton | 165 |
| C., B. & Q. | 76⅜ |
| Chicago Gas | 78⅛ |
| Delaware & Lackawana | 156 |
| D. and C. F. | —— |
| Erie | 15½ |
| pref'd | 35 |
| General Electric | 34 |
| Illinois Central | 94 |
| L. E. & W. | 18 |
| pref'd | 70 |
| Lake Shore | 154½ |
| L. & N. | 52½ |
| L., N. A. & C. | ¼ |
| Manhattan Consolidated | 91⅝ |
| M. & C. | 15 |
| Michigan Central | 90 |
| Missouri Pacific | 28⅛ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 21½ |
| Nash. & Chat. | 87½ |
| U. S. Cordage | —— |
| pref'd | —— |
| N. J. Central | 102½ |
| N. Y. Central | 98⅝ |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 45 |
| N. & W. pref'd | 17½ |
| Northern Pacific | 13¾ |
| pref'd | 34 |
| N. W. | 104⅜ |
| pref'd | 152 |
| Pacific Mail | 26½ |
| Reading | 27⅜ |
| Rock Island | 69⅝ |
| St. Paul | 77 |
| pref'd | 121½ |
| Silver Certificates | 64⅜ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 30⅝ |
| pref'd | 90 |
| Texas Pacific | 10 |
| Union Pacific | 7 |
| Wabash | 7 |
| pref'd | 17 |
| Western Union | 85⅝ |
| W. & L. E. | 2½ |
| pref'd | 11 |

BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama, class A | 104½ |
| B | 103 |
| C | 96 |
| La. B. 4's | 95 |
| N. C. 4's | 100 |
| 6's | 124 |
| Tenn. new set. 3's | 77½ |
| Va. 6's, def. | 5 |
| Va. T. R. S. | 6 |
| Va. F. D. | 62 |
| U. S. 4's reg. | 111½ |
| coup. | 111½ |
| 2's | 95½ |
| So. Railway 5's | 90 |
| con. | 93 |
| pref'd | 29½ |
| S. C. 4½'s | 102½ |
| U. S. new 4's, Dec | 120⅞ |
| Coup | 121½ |

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Jan. 19.—Treasury balances: Coin, $122,630,242; currency, $48,480,083.

### CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.—If there was any future to the wheat market today it was the insufferable dullness which existed. Until within a few minutes of the close there was scarcely an opportunity to make either a profitable or unprofitable play, the range being so narrow that buyers or sellers could do nothing. The complaint of the absence of orders was unanimous, the large houses as well as the small, finding opportunity to voice the claim of stagnation. May wheat opened from 79¼a79⅜, sold between 79¼a79⅜, closing at the inside, ⅛c under yesterday. Cash whaat was weak, and ⅛c per bushel lower.

Corn—The feeling was a little better than yesterday's weakness would lead the trade to expect. The selling was in excess of what discretion should have suggested, and in restoring themselves to a position more consistent with the general speculative situation in this grain, operators were forced to accord support to prices. At any rate, shorts covered quite a lot of corn this morning, and as offerings were light, the market derived benefit from the demand. May corn opened at 24½, sold between 24⅜ and 24⅝, closing at 24½a24¾—⅛ under yesterday. Cash corn was easy, and ⅛c lower.

Oats—Only a quiet trade was noted in oats, with prices fully sympathizing with those of wheat. May oats closed ⅛c Cash oats were weak and ¼a⅛c per bushel lower.

Provisions—The receipts of hogs this morning were above the estimate, prices at the yards, and in tern, in the product market, declining in consequence. Several commission houses were sellers. May pork closed 15a17½c lower. May lard 7½c lower, and May ribs 10c lower.

Hides were quiet with little if any change in the situation. The demand was slow and offerings light. Natives, heavy 9a9½; light 8a8½; native cows, heavy 8½; light 8¼; butt brands heavy, 8½; light 7½.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

| | Open'g. | Clos'g. |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT—No. 2. | | |
| January | 77½ | 77½ |
| May | 80¼a80½ | 80½ |
| July | 76a76⅛ | 76⅛ |
| CORN— | | |
| January | 20½ | 22⅝ |
| May | 24¼a24⅛ | 24½ |
| July | 25⅛a25⅜ | 25¼ |
| OATS— | | |
| January | 16½ | 16½ |
| May | 18¼a18⅛ | 18¼a18⅜ |
| July | 19⅛ | 19⅜ |
| MESS PORK— | | |
| January | $7 80 | $7.80 |
| May | 8 00 | 8.00 |
| LARD— | | |
| January | 3 90 | 3.95 |
| May | 4 07½ | 4.10 |
| SHORT RIBS— | | |
| January | 4 05 | 4 07½ |
| May | 4 07½ | 4.12½ |

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and steady; hard wheat bakers in sacks $3.00a3 25; winter wheat $4 30a4 50 in wood. No. 2 spring wheat 77¼a78⅝; No. 2 red 88¼a89. No. 2 corn 22¾a22¾. No. 2 oats 16¼a17. Mess pork $7.82½a7 87½. Lard $3.95a3 97½. Short rib sides $3.97½a4 22½. Dry-salt shoulders $4 25a4 50. Short clear sides $4.12½a4 25. Whiskey $1 18.

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.—Cotton futures closed steady, sales 114,200 bales; January 6.98; February 6.99; March 7.05; April 7.12; May 7 19; June 7.24; July 7 28; August 7.29; September 7.06; October 6.89; November 6.90; December 6.95.

Cotton steady; middling 7½; net receipts 543; gross receipts, 10,014 bales; exports to Great Britain, 6,553 bales; to France, —— bales; to the Continent, 1,532 bales; forwarded, 2,057 bales; sales, 2,045 bales; spinners 104 bales; stock (actual) 288,760 bales. Total today—net receipts, 21,339 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,668 bales; to France, 9,171 bales; to the Continent, 1,841 bales; to the Channel., —— bales; stock, 2,088,505 bales. For this week—net receipts, 80,71 bales; exports to Great Britain, 51,427 bales; to France, 15,991 bales; to the Continent, 27,094 bales; to the Channel, —— bales; stock,—— bales. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,310,509 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,170, 30 bales; to France, 479,043 bales; to the Continent, 1,251,473 bales; to the Channel, 5,481 bales; stock, —— bales.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton—quiet; American middling 3.15-16d; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,600 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 22,000bales; American 14,300 bales. Futures opened steady, demand moderate American middling, l.m. c.—January 3.55; January and February, 3.56; February and March, 3.55; March and April 3.56a3.55; April and May, 3.56; May and June 3 57a3 56; June and July, 3.57; July and August 3.58a3 57; August and September 3.56; October and November, ——. Futures quiet, tenders —— bales, new dockets.

4 P. M.—Cotton, American l. m. c. January, 3.56a3.58b; January and February 3.57a3 58v; February and March, 3.57a3 58v; March and April, 3 57a3.58b; April and May, 3.58b; May and June, 3 58a3.59b; June and July, 3.59b; July and August 3.59a3.60b; August and September, 3 58v; September and October 3.53v; October and November (unofficial), 3 49v. Futures closed very steady.

### OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

January 19.

Galveston steady, 6¾, 3,427 bales.
Norfolk steady, —, — bales.
Baltimore nominal, 7½, —— bales.
Boston quiet, 7 3-16, 838 bales.
Wilmington steady, —, bales.
Philadelphia firm, 7½, 95 bales.
Savannah steady, —, bales.
New Orleans steady, 6 15-16, 9,602 bales.
Mobile steady, 6¾, 670 bales.
Memphis steady, 6 13-16, 520 bales.
Augusta steady, 7, 571 bales.
Charleston firm, 6¾, 300 bales.
Cincinnati quiet, 7, 1,528 bales.
Louisville quiet 6¾, —— bales.
St. Louis steady 6 15 16, 718 bales.
Houston steady, 6 13 16, 6,463 bales.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 19—Cotton futures steady; sales 41,900 bales; January, 6 63; February, 6.70; March, 6.78; April, 6.84; May, 690, June, 6.96 July, 7.01; August, 6 92; September, 6.69; October, 6.59.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.—Flour dull, steady; winter wheat, low grades $2.30a3 35; do fair to fancy $3.50a4 75; do patents $4 95a5.15; Minnesota clear patents $4.50a4 00; patents $4.35a5 15; low extras $2.30a3.35.

Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $3 30a3.65; good to choice do. $3.75a4.05.

Wheat—spot market dull and easier; with options closing steady; No. 2 red, f. o. b. 97¼ ungraded red 77a97; No. 1 Northern —. Options were moderately active and weak at ½a⅝c decline; No. 2 red, January 88⅜; March 89¾; May 86; July 82⅝.

Corn—Spots dull, ½a⅝c lower, closing firm; No. 2 28a28½; in elevator; 29½a29⅝, yellow ——; No. 2 white——. Options were less active and weak at ½ decline; January 28½; Msy 30; July 31; September 32¼.

Oats—spots dull and steady; options dull aed, easier; January closed at 22½; February 22⅝; May 22½.

Spot prices—No. 2, 22½; No. 2 white 24½; mixed western 22a24.

Hay easy; shipping 57½; goodto choice 75a85.

Hides firm; wet salted, Havana selected, 65a50 pounds, at 8; Texas dry, 21a 25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool quiet; domestic fleece 16a28; pulled 18a31.

Beef steady; family $8.25a10.50; extra mess $7.00a8 00.

Beef hams firm at $18 00; tierced beef strong; city extra India mess $13.50a 14.50.

Cut meats firm; quiet; pickled bellies 4½; shoulders 4¼a4½; hams 8¼a9.

Lard easier and quiet; western steam $4.25; city $3.80; January $4.20, refined quiet; continent $4 50; South American $4 80; compound 4¼a4¼.

Pork— firm; new mess $8.00a9 00.

Butter—fancy firm and moderately active; State dairy, 10a15½; do. creamery 13a19.

Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 16a16½; ice house 12a13; western fresh 15; do case $1.75a3.00; Southern 14a14½; limed 13.

Cottonseed oil dull, steady; crude 20a20½; yellow prime 28½.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6 15; do in bulk .65a3.70.

Rosin quiet; strained, common to good $1.70a1 72½.

Turpentine steady at 25¾a28½.

Rice fairly active and firm; domestic fair to extra 3¾a6; Japan 4¼a4¾.

Molasses quiet and easy; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 25a32.

Peanuts quiet; fancy hand-picked 3¾a4.

Coffee quiet, unchanged to 5 points down; March 9.45a9.50; May $9.5a9. 5; July 9 60; September $9.65; December $9.65a9.70; spot Rio dull, nominal; No. 7, 10.

Sugar—raw dull, steady; fair refining 2 13-16; refined quiet; all hards ⅛c lower; Nos. 1 and 2 1-16c lower; off A 3¾a4 1-16; standard A 4½; cut loaf 5; crushed 5; granulated 4¾.

Freights to Liverpool—market quiet; cotton quiet by steam 15-128d; grain by steam 2½d.

### BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—Flour dull; western super $2.75a3.20; do extra $3.40a4.05; do family $4.40a4.75; winter wheat patent $4.90a5.15; spring o do $4.60a4.65; do do straight $4.40a4.60.

Wheat dull; spot 91⅛ bid; May 87¼a8 ⅜; Southern by sample 92a93; do on grade 86¼a 1⅛.

Corn easy; spot and January 26¼a26½; February 2 ½a2⅝; March 26a26⅛a26⅜; April 27¼a27½; steamer mixed 24¼a24½; Southern white 22½a27½; do yellow 22a27; yellow 22a27.

Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 24a 25; No. 2 mixed 21a22.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Virginia 3's nominal, 73a73½ asked; do century 61½a62½; B. & O. 15; Northern Central 67a68½; B. & O. S W. 1st 100½ asked; do income 23; gas stock 62½ asked; do bonds, 5's 107.

### ST. LOUIS MARKET.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—Flour dull; patents 4.60a4 70; fancy 4.60a4.70; choice 3.10a3 25.

Wheat lower; January 86¾, nominal; May 86½ bid; July 75½ bid.

Corn steady; January 20; May 32½; July 23⅛23¾ bid.

Oats firm; January 17½; May 22½ asked.

Pork—standard mess $7 85.

Lard—prime steam 3 90; choice 4.00.

Bacon—extra short clear 4.75; clear rib sides 4½; clear sides 5.

Dry salt meats—extra short clear 4.25; clear ribs 4 50; clear sides 4¾.

High wines steady at 1.18.

Bagging—1¾ lbs 5¾; 2 lbs 3; 2¼ lbs 6½. Iron ties 90c.

### CINCINNATI MARKET.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 19.—Flour—winter patent $4 75a4.85; do fancy $4.25a4.50.

Wheat dull; No. 2 red 92.

Corn quiet; No 2. white — 23½; No. 2 mixed 22½.

Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 19½.

Pork clear family at $8.75.

Lard —— 4½; prime steam $3.90.

Dry salt meats — houlders 4c; short rib 4½; short celar 4½; clear bellies 4¾.

Bacon—loose shoulders 4¾; loose short rib 4¾; short clear sides 4¾; loose clear bellies 5¼.

Whiskey active.

### CATTLE MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 19.—Cattle—receipts, 3,500; market firm; common to extra steers $3 50a5 50; stockers' and feeders' $3 10a4 15; cows and bulls $1.75a3.75; Texan s $3.50a4 25.

Hogs—receipts 36,000; market barely steady; heavy packing and shipping lots $3 25a3.50; common to choice mixed $3 30a3.50; choice assorted $3 40a3.50; light $3.30a3.50; pigs $3.15a3 50.

Sheep—receipts 15,000; market firm; inferior to choice $2.50a4.00; lambs $3.50a5. 5.

### NAVAL STORES.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19.—Closing—Rosin firm; strained $1.40; good strained $1 45.

Spirits of turpentine firm; machine 25½; irregular 26.

Tar firm at 95.

Crude turpentine steady; hard $1.30; soft $ ——; Virgin $1.80.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 16—Turpentine firm at 25; sales 165; receipts 25.

Rosin firm; sales ——; receipts 3,307; A, B, C, D, $1.55, E 1 60, F, 1.60, G 1.70, H 1 75, I 1.85, K 1.90, M 1 90, N 1.90 W G 2.00, W W 2.25.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 18.—Turpentine firm; sales ——.

Rosin firm; sales ——.

### FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 19.—Bar silver 29 11-16; consols 112½ for money and 112 3-16 for the account.

Paris, Jan. 19 (4:30 p. m.)—Three per cent rentes 102f; 55c for the account.

### DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Jan. 18—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its weekly review of the dry goods trade says: Although there have been no important developments in the market here during the past week it cotton goods, the tendency has been towards an improved business, and at the close the general tone showed a slight gain in cheerfulness. Buyers have been in very fair attendance, helping business along somewhat on the spot at first hands, and imparting a more appearance to the jobbing trade, whilst the orders coming to hand by mail, have over-run recent averages. It is noteworthy that the gain has been made entirely in the way of small to quite moderate transactions, there being no disposition evinced on the part of buyers to indulge in fuller individual operations in any direction. It is clear that the general run of cotton goods buyers are working on close stocks and an expanding business, under such conditions is an encouraging indication of a considerable distribution in progress throughout the country. Although more cheerful in sentiment the market is not actually any firmer than a week ago.

Fancy shipping fabrics have sold fairly without change in prices. Much the best business of the week was done in gray clothes of the print cloth order, large sales of these being made at Fall River and elsewhere, and producing a firmer tone. Rumors of a short time in the Fall River mills are still prevalent, and a number of other New England concerns are are reported to be contemplating a curtailment of production. In the woolen goods division conditions continue unsatisfactory in men's wear fabrics, and the season in new heavy weights is usually backward. Dress goods have been in moderate request. Collections are generally satisfactory.

### The Raleigh Market.

COTTON.

Market extremely quiet; demand good but sales lighter than in many years for January. The explanation is that the cotton is not in the country. The crop was unusually early.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strict good middling | 7 |
| Good middling | 6¾ |
| Strict middling | 6¾ |
| Middling | 6¾ |

Receipts on market yesterday 65 bales.

### HE LECISLATURE.

A List of Members, Giving Counties and Denominations.

A paper of this city having published an incorrect list of the members of the Legislature by counties, giving the denomination of each, we have been handed the following corrected list, which we publish for the benefit of the Solons and any others who may be interested in the matter.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Alamance, S. A. White, Presbyterian.
Alexander, J. W. Watts, Baptist, Missionary.
Alleghany, H. F. Jones, none.
Ansod, James F. Leak, Episcopal.
Ashe, Spencer Blackburn, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Beaufort, H. E. Hodges, Disciples.
Bertie, K. W. White, Baptist, Missionary.
Bladen, Sidney Meares, Presbyterian.
Brunswick, W. W. Drew, Baptist, Missionary.
Buncombe, V. S. Lusk, Episcopal.
Buncombe, W. G. Chandler, Episcopa.
Burke, J. H. Pearson, Episcopal.
Cabarrus, A. F. Hileman, Reformed.
Caldwell, J. L. Nelson, Methodist Episcopal South.
Camden, J. E. Burgess, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Carteret, E. C. Duncan, none.
Caswell, C. J. Yarborough, Baptist, Missionary.
Catawba, L. R. Whitener, Reformed.
Chatham, J. E. Bryan, Presbyterian.
Chatham, L. L. Renn, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
Cherokee, D. W. Dewease, Baptist, Missionary.
Chowan, Richard Elliott, ——
Clay, Wm. Platt, Baptist, Missionary.
Cleveland, B. F. Dixon, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Columbus, J. B. Schulken, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Craven, Robt. Hancock, none.
Cumberland, T. H. Sutton, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Cumberland, W. P. Weymis, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Currituck, W. H. Gallop, Disciples.
Dare, G. C. Daniels, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Davidson, J. R. McRary, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Davie, W. A. Bailey, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Duplin, Maury Ward, Baptist, Missionary.
Durham, J. W. Umstead, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Edgecombe, J. H. Dancy, Episcopal Protestant.
Edgecombe, E. Bryant, Episcopal Protestant.
Forsyth, J. L. Grubbs, none.
Forsythe, W. P. Ormsby, Moravian.
Franklin, W. T. Barrow, Baptist, Missionary.
Gaston, S. M. Wilson, Presbyterian.
Gates, T. H. Rountree, Baptist, Missionary.
Graham, John Dayton, Baptist, Free Will.
Granville, W. H. Crews, Baptist, Missionary.
Granville, John King, Baptist.
Greene, W. R. Dixon, Disciples.
Guilford, B. G. Chilcutt, none.
Guilford, J. C. Bunch, ——
Halifax, Scotland Harris, Episcopal.
Halifax, J. H. Arrington, Baptist, Missionary.
Harnett, L. B. Chapin, Presbyterian.
Haywood, James Ferguson, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Henderson, J. B. Freeman, Baptist, Missionary.
Hertford, Starkey Hare, none.
Hyde, John G. Harris, none.
Iredell, John R. McClelland, Presbyterian.
Iredell, J. A. Harkness, Presbyterian.
Jackson, — Eadley, none.
Johnston, Claude W. Smith, none.
Johnston, C. M. Couch, none.
Jones, H. F. Brown, Disciple. Not a member of church.
Lenoir, E. P. Hauser, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Lincoln, L. A. Abernathy, Baptist, Missionary.
Macon, —— Lyle, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Madison, J. W. Roberts, —— Presbyterian.
Martin, O. C. Fagan, Baptist, Free Will.
McDowell, J. A. Connelly, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Mecklenburg, W. P. Craven, Presbyterian.
Mecklenburg, Sol. Reid, Presbyterian.
Mecklenburg, —— Ransom, Presbyterian, A. R.
Mitchell, L. H. Greene, Baptist, Missionary.
Montgomery, J. A. Reynolds, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Moore, W. H. H. Lawhon, Baptist Minister, Missionary.
Nash, Van B. Carter, Baptist, Missionary.
New Hanover, D. B. Sutton, none.
New Hanover, J. T. Howe, Episcopal, Protestant.
Northampton, N. R. Rawls, Baptist, Missionary.
Onslow, R. Duffy, none.
Orange, A. R. Homes, Methodist Protestant.
Pamlico, C. M. Babbitt, none.
Pasquotank, W. G. Pool, Episcopal.
Pender, Gibson James, Presbyterian.
Perquimans, J. H. Parker, Missionary Baptist.
Person, John S. Cunningham, Episcopal.
Pitt, Slade Chapman, Disciples.
Pitt, E. V. Cox, Episcopal.
Polk, Grayson Arledge, none.
Randolph, J. J. White, Methodist Episcopal, South.
Randolph, J. M. Allen, Methodist Protestant.
Richmond, Y. C. Morton, Missionary Baptist.
Richmond, Claudius Dockery, Missionary Baptist.
Robeson, D. E. McBride, Presbyterian.


## Old Clothing Made New.

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## SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

## Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, DAILY:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.
Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville; Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m., daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.
From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily; except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897.

## THE WEATHER.

**Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.**

Fair Wednesday. Continued cold.

**Forecast for North Carolina.**

Fair tonight. Increasing cloudiness with rain or snow in western portion, Wednesday. Slightly warmer in the interior.

**Weather Conditions.**

The weather this morning is fair over the entire central and eastern portions of the country, and is dominated by the high pressure area over the Lake region.

The fall in the temperature over New England was remarkable, Boston reporting a temperature of two degrees this morning against 50 yesterday morning. The fall was considerable over the South also; the line of freezing extends to Memphis, Montgomery and Augusta. Frost was reported at Jacksonville.

The barometer is falling in the north west and is low over southwestern Texas, causing snow in the northern portion of the State. The temperature has risen in the lower Missippi valley.

C. F. VON HERRMANN
Section Director.

## Personals.

Congressman Settle has gone.

Col. B. Cameron is in Raleigh.

Congressman Linney left yesterday

Mr. W. E. White of Mebane is at the Park.

Mr. T. J. Harrison, of Salisbury, is here.

Capt. R. B. Peebles arrived yesterday.

Mr. M. Holton of Durham is in Raleigh

Mr. A. K. Loftin of Gastonia is in Raleigh.

Mr. George D. Bennett of Goldsboro is in town.

Ex Senator Sigman has returned to Hickory.

Dr. J. M. Templeton was in Raleigh Tuesday.

Dr. E. Macy Gibson arrived yesterday afternoon.

Miss Lizzie Eglington of Newbern Avenue is sick.

Miss Olivia Barkley has been very sick with grippe.

Dr. M. M. Marshall was reported not so well yesterday.

Ex Chief Justice Shepherd has returned to Durham.

Messrs. T. P. Brown and E. G. Gibson of Staunton are here.

Hon. John A. Kemp, Mayor of Wakefield, spent Tuesday in the city.

President C. F. Meserve, of Shaw University, is absent from town.

Rev. A. M. Simms has been elected chaplain of the Governor's Guards.

Mr. Woodell left the city yesterday on a busines trip for the I. O. O. F.

Mr Pace, a Raleigh boy, selling Jellico coal, is south on a business trip.

Mr. V. E. McBee, General Superintendent of the S. A. L., is in Raleigh.

President St. John, of the S. A. L was on the north bound mail yesterday

Mrs A. M. Simms is now able to sit up after two weeks in bed with neuralgia.

Mr. Andrew King, who has been quite sick for two weeks, is convalescing.

Miss Bessie Barnes, of Rhode Island, has entered as a student at St. Mary's.

Mrs. Butt, of Norfolk, came yesterday, and Miss Susie Marshall has returned home.

Mr. Dave Berwanger, the well-known clothier, will return today from a trip to the country.

Mr. W. W. Martin, selling flouring mill supplies from Atlanta, spent yesterday in Raleigh.

Mr. Stark Batchelor, State Agent for the Pacific Life Insurance Company, has returned from Greensboro.

Registrar of Deeds Rogers went out home yesterday and was bold enough to carry his dog with him.

Miss Claudia Willis, of South Person street, returned to Richmond, Va., with Mr and Mrs. J. N. Gorman.

Miss Katie Waitt, of the renowned Hensie Langdon suit fame, was in town yesterday. Mr. Hensie accompanied her.

The wife of Rev. Alvin Betts, her sister Mrs. Martha Allen, and Mrs Betts' son, Mr. W. F. Betts, are sick on Person street.

Mr. John Allen of Richmond, Va., is now in the city working for Mr. Duncan. Mr. Allen is said to be a superior operator.

Mr. Frank Stronach, the vehicle and horse dealer, will return to the city today. He has been absent on a short business trip.

Judge R. W. Douglas, of the Superior Court, will reach the city in seven days, to be ready to sit on the bench when court meets.

The wife and child of Mr. W. B. Tarkington have recovered from their sickness, and the family has moved into the Lougee house on Davie.

Mr. Justice, drummer for Park, Davis & Co., wholesale drug men, of Detroit, left for Durham today after three days in Raleigh selling goods.

Among other arrivals at the Park are Messrs. J. S. Hasty, Monroe; D. C. Parks, Hillsboro; B. W. Seymour, Ga.; G. J. Hanna, Philadelphia; W. T. Hollowell, Goldsboro, and Spencer James, Louisburg.

Herbert Perry, a twelve-year old boy who disappeared from the city Saturday and who was hunted for that night and during Sunday, was found six miles in the country where we was visiting with other lads.

Oysters served up to date at Denton's, opposite P. O.

Visit Denton's Saloon and Restaurant when in the city. Opposite P. O.

# THEIR LAST CAUCUS

## And It Was Void of Interest and Minus Significance

## BOSS BUTLER HAD TO BE SENT FOR

### AND OTHER LEADERS DROPPED IN NEAR MIDNIGHT.

### The Orations Were in Most Part Funeral Orations Over the Remains of Butler Populists.

Of course the Populists held another caucus last night. To caucus every night has become the chief qualification for membership in that orgagization. However a Populist caucus is entirely devoid of interest now, it attracts scarcely passing notice and the one last night was especially disregarded because even those who attended knew it was only the last wriggle of a dead snake's tail, so far as defeating Senator Pritchard was concerned. The true and tried bolters who had, in the morning by their votes, entered a protest against tyranny and declared that some sense of honor still exists in politics, assembled and reaffirmed their devotion to Senator Pritchard and political decency.

During the afternoon other accessions to their ranks had been made. But the majority caucus of which we were speaking gathered its clans at the accustomed hour in the Senate chamber as usual. Not more than thirty-five were present. Nearly three hours were spent in talks by different members in a very informal way. Nothing could be done, not even one of their many meaningless resolutions could be passed, for the boss had not arrived. Dr. Cyrus Thompson was present, it is true, but it was twenty minutes to twelve when Senator Butler walked into the chamber. About fifteen minutes before this State Auditor Ayer arrived, and a little after, mysterious Otho put in his appearance. Loyd, of Tarboro, we failed to mention, but he only fills a chair, so it doesn't matter. What this caucus did wasn't of enough importance to invite investigation by the most inquisitive. The rumor was heard from half a dozen sources that the leaders had made propositions to the minority to unite with them on any one except Pritchard and were spurned by the bolter, but this rumor was discredited by some. They adjourned about one o'clock after hearing a harangue by Senator Butler. They denied the report being circulated that Dr. Thompson had been withdrawn and another man substituted.

They died hard. Everything that could be done had been attempted, was commonly acknowledged, but still they refused to concede the re-election of Senator Pritchard.

### THE SAME ON THE EXTERIOR,

**But Where the Congregation Sat the Audience Now Gathers.**

The good Methodists of Greensboro have built a new church only a square or so from where the old building stands. The new church is an edifice of which a city ten times larger than Greensboro might be proud. It is not yet completed; lots of work will have to be done before the handsome church is entirely finished, but the congregation is worshipping in it. It is far enough completed for that, and some time ago the old church was vacated.

And on the front of the old church is painted in large, attractive letters the sign

o.....o
: ACADEMY OF MUSIC. :
o.....o

That lettering almost tells the tale. The interior of the church that was has been transformed into a little theatre. It is a neat and attractive place, and was opened to the public Monday night by Riley's Comedians in "Our Flat," a play seen here last week.

The interior of the building little resembles a church now. It has a stage where the pulpit formerly was. The floor is at a decided angle and balconies have been constructed aronnd three walls. The old seats are retained.

Flagg's Female Minstrels show there tomorrow night, and it is safe to say that the members who go to the play will hardly be as devout as when they formerly went to prayer meetings.

### The Teachers' Assembly.

The Executive committee of the Teachers' Assembly have been appointed for the year 1897. The Assembly delegated the power of selecting this important committee to the President of the Assembly, the first Vice President and the Secretary. These officers are, President, W. L. Potept, of Wake Forest College, first Vice President Alexander Graham, of the Charlotte Graded Schools and Secretary Charles J. Parker, of Raleigh.

They have selected the Executive Committee as follows: Professor J. Y. Joyner, of the State Normal and Industrial School; County Examiner W. H. Ragsdale, of Greenville; Professor Hugh Morson, of the Raleigh Male Academy; State Superintendant of Public Instruction, Charles H. Mebane; President John C. Kilgo, of Trinity College, Superintendent C. W. Toms, of the Durham Graded Schools, and Superintendent M. C. S. Noble, of the Wilmington Graded Schools.

It is doubtful if seven stronger or abler educators could have been chosen in the State. The Teachers' Assembly is to be congratulated. The Executive Committee will hold their first meeting in Raleigh, February 5th, 1897. Some matters of great importance to the Assembly and the educational interests of North Carolina will be discussed.

Remember that "Denton's" is the only first-class Saloon and Restaurant in the city.

### Fairbanks Elected U. S. Senator.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—In the House and Senate today Charles W. Fairbanks was elected United States Senator. D. W. Voorhees was put in nomination by the Democrats, Leroy Templeton by the Populists and Fairbanks by the Republicans. In the House Fairbanks was severely arraigned by the Democrats, who called him a millionaire representative of corporations. The vote in the House was: Fairbanks, 33; Voorhees, 16; Templeton, 1.

In the Senate the same programme was carried out, Fairbanks receiving a majority of the votes cast.

Tomorrow at 10 a. m. the House and Senate will meet in joint session and another vote will be taken, which will be the final step in electing Fairbanks.

### No Conclusion in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 19.—The first ballot for the election of a Senator from Illinois was taken today. In the Senate Representatives Hitt and Cannon, Wm E. Mason, Representative Hopkins, Samuel Allerton, Clark E. Carr and Representative Lorimer received one vote each. John P. Altgeld, Democrat, received 13.

In the House the Democrats voted for Altgeld and one vote was given to each of the Republican nominees. The action of the Republicans in giving each candidate one vote was to prevent the Democrats from taking part in the election. It is expected that the Republicans will agree on a candidate at tonight's caucus.

### Chairman Jones Re-elected.

Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 19.—The Senate and House balloted separately at noon for United States Senator with the result that Senator James K. Jones was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. The ten Populists cast their votes for J. R. Soveriegn, and the three Republicans for Gen. Powell Clayton. The joint session will meet at noon tomorrow and elect Senator Jones.

METROPOLITAN
OPERA HOUSE,
Thursday Night, Jan. 21,
The greatest of all sensations,
THE WORLD
in six acts, With all its magnificent scenery and effects.
Mr. J. E. White
and a strong company.
Prices 25, 50, 75.

### Teller Succeeds Himself.

Denver, Col., Jan. 19.—Senator Henry M. Teller was today re elected United States Senator in both Houses of the General Assembly, the vote being non partisan and almost unanimous. Nominating speeches were made by Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, and the total vote of the two Houses shows 94 for Teller and three for Judge Allen, who was nominated by the McKinleyites. The joint session will be held tomorrow, when it is thought but two votes, if any, will be cast in opposition to Senator Teller's re election.

### Three Millions to be Distributed.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 19.—The court of appeals today decided the Fayerweather will contest.

The effect of the decision is to distribute the three millions of dollars involved among the following colleges:

In equal proportions, viz: Amherst, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Williams, Yale, Columbia, Hamilton, Lafayette, Lincoln, Marinville Marietta Adelbert, Wabash, Park, the Wesleyan University, the Universities of Rochester, Cornell, Virginia and Hampton and the Union Theological Seminary.

### Death.

Mr. William T. Parkerson died Monday night at his home in Norfolk, Va. He was the father of Mrs. William M. Brown, Jr., of this city. Mr Brown left yesterday for Norfolk to attend the funeral. Sickness prevented Mrs. Brown from going.

The "Old Log Cabin," fourteen years old. The finest and oldest whiskey sold in the United States. I solicit inspection of barrel, age and quality. Guaranteed strictly straight, and has an evaporation of twenty gallons, leaving only twenty five gallons in barrel. Fifteen cents per drink straight, or $2 00 per quart. Can be found only at Denton's, opposite P. O.

If you have a sweet tooth, we can fill it with fine candies, cheap.
BARBEE & POPE, 105 Fayetteville St.

A box of fine candies sent to the folks at home will remind them that you remember them. Buy it at
BARBEE & POPE'S 105 Fayetteville St.

Fine chocolates, caramels and cream candy—no finer made.
BARBEE & POPE, 105 Fayetteville St.

**No. 13 North Exchange Place.**

Having bought the stock of Mr. N. Deboy, in order to put in a new front, will sell entire stock now on hand at a great reduction. I have everything in the grocery line. Yours to please,
jan 15 1w R. A. WHITE.

**Car Load of Mules for Sale.**

For sale at Blake's stable one car load of extra fine Kentucky mules direct from Lexington, JOE BLAKE.

St. Mary's
School for Girls
RALEIGH, N. C.
Easter Term of the Fifty-fifth Year Begins
- JANUARY 28th. -
Thorough instruction offered in all Departments. Gold Medal awarded St. Mary's for the largest and most complete exhibit of School Work and apparatus at the last State Fair.
Certificate Admits to Vassar.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND OTHER INFORMATION.
Rev. B. SMEDES, A. M.

**Would You Like**

To rent your houses to good paying tenants, and get the money in advance? If so, put them in the hands of J. M. BROUGHTON & CO.

DO YOU WANT
To sell your property, either city or country quick? If so make a reasonable price on it and place it with J. M. BROUGHTON & CO.

DO YOU WISH
To rent a house? See Broughton & Co. They have a number of vacant houses in different sections of the city.

ARE YOU TIRED
Paying rent and want to buy a home, or nice building lot? If so, see Broughton & Co. They have some very desirable property for sale now, both improved and unimproved, on N. Blount, N. Wilmington, N. Person and N. Halifax streets.

DO YOU WANT
To insure your property against fire? If so, see J. M. Broughton & Co. They represent several of the very best Fire Insurance Companies in the country.

IF YOU ARE BUSY
And haven't time to come to see us, drop us a card or send us a telephone message, and we will call and see you at once. Respectfully,
J. M. BROUGHTON & CO.,
8 West Martin St., Raleigh, N. C.
Phone 206 B.

SHOES, SHOES
Big reduction in Shoes at
Lyon Racket
If your purse is fat or lean, now you can get a pair of Shoes for 50 cents.
Just think of it. Shoes worth from $1 to $2 to go for 50c. Look in the window and see the Shoes. If you don't need them now, buy, it will pay you. They must be sold.

Double French Plate Glass Fro
WINDOWS DIVIDED INTO FOUR DISPLAY SECTI
UNIQUE ARRAY OF DRY GOODS AND SHOES.
THE QUALITIES SURPRISING!
THE QUANTITIES GRATIFYING!!!
THE LOW PRICES SATISFYING!!

Dress Goods Section.
Commands the attention of the passing public. Advance styles for 1897 modestly draped, are eye-catchers, and find ready sale. The neatness and utility of these fabrics make them popular favoritee from the start, and form an index to scores of beauties on the inside for early Spring wear. Popular prices prevail.

Embroidery Section.
High art needle work Embroideries, the product of Pluen and St. Gall, forming snow-capped peaks and fleecy clouds of immaculate white, fall in graceful cascades along the mountain sides to valleys of standard brands of Cambrics, Bleach muslins and Sheetings, awaiting the deft fingers of woman's hand.

Gents' Furnishing Section.
The appealing power of price captivates man. $4 00 Umbrellas for $2.00; $1.50 Kid Gloves for $1.00; $1.25 Silk Mufflers for 89c.; 39c. Silk Handkerchiefs for 25c.; 75c. Congo Sticks for 39c.; 50c. Walking Canes for 25c.; $1.00 Switz Conde Woolen Underwear at 75c.; 75c. Ribbed Glove-fitting Wool Shirts at 50c.; $1.00 Dress Shirts for 75c.; 75c. Negligee Shirts 50c.; 50c. Scarfs for 25c., and 25c. Cashmere Half Hose at 12½c. are eye-catchers.

Shoe and Slipper Section
The special features of this display are SHERWOOD'S SOLID SERVICE SHOES. The best quality, the best looking and the best selling $2 Ladies' Fine Shoes in this or any other city. Easy fitting, easy wearing, beautiful in appearance and artistic workmanship. They satisfy every requirement. Toilet Slippers, Over-gaiters, Felt Shoes, Slipper Soles and fine footwear of every grade at under prices.

Heroic Stock-Taking Mark Down.
Inventory commences February. Sweeping sacrifice for brisk clearing. Prices, quantities and qualities that wake, stir and arouse enthusiasm. We keep things lively. Ruthless price cutting knows no cost mark. A minute of inspection is worth a pound of type talk.

"Nameless" 4-4 Bleaching, equal to Fruit of the Loom or Masonville, at 4 7-8

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5c. Ginghams | 3½c. | 15c. Fringed Towels, 21 x 42 | |
| 5c. Alamance Plaids | 3½c. | 17c. Twill'd Red Flannel | |
| 5c. Curtain Scrim | 3½c | 15c. Feather Ticking | |
| 5c. Kid Cambrics | 4c. | 25c. Cashmere Half Hose | |
| 5c. Dress Ginghams | 4c. | 20c. Fast Black Hose | |
| 6c. Outing Cloth | 4½c. | 25c. Red Table Damask | |
| 10c. Child's Ribbed Vests | 5c. | 25c. Hermsdorf Hose | |
| 7c. Persian Cashmeres | 6c. | 35c. Linen Table Damask | |
| 8c. Southern Silks | 6½c. | 35c Bicycle Hose | |
| 10c. Spool Silk | 7c. | 40c. Wool Golf Hose | |
| 10c. Cheviots | 8c. | 50c. Unlaundried Shirts | |
| 12½c. Nottingham Lace | 8c. | 75c. Unlaundri d Shirts | |
| 12c. Bleached Canton Flannel | 8½c. | 1.00 Laundried Shirts | |
| 12½c. Bed Ticking | 10c. | 1.00 W ol Ribbed Vests | |
| 12½c. Linen Crashes | 10c. | 75c. Ladies' Jersey Vests | |
| 15c. Swiss Curtains | 10c. | 2 00 Wool Blankets | |
| 15c. Ribbed Hose | 10c. | 4.00 California Blankets | |
| 15c. Linen Collars | 10c. | 10 00 North Star Blankets | |

Sherwood Higgs Co
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

M. ROSENTHAL
Fancy Grocer...
136 Fayetteville Stree
I carry in stock none but the best grades of Groceries to be found and respectfully solicit your patronage : : : :
'Phone 52

Coal —AND— Wood
B. W. BAKER
Wholesale and Retail Dealer.
Best Wood and Coal in the Market.
Lowest prices.
Prompt delivery.
Telephone 140.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,
Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,
And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.
A. J. JONES, Manager.